

## Mirghani arrives in S. Arabia

BAHRAIN (R) — Sudan's head of state Ahmad Ali Al Mirghani arrived in Saudi Arabia on Sunday on a four-day official visit, his first abroad since the election of Sudan's first democratically-elected government in May. The Saudi Press Agency said Mr. Mirghani arrived in the Saudi Arabian summer resort of Taif and was met by King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz and other senior members of the royal family. Mr. Mirghani is expected to fly on to Cairo for three days of talks with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and other officials. Sudan, burdened with a foreign debt of about \$8 billion, has asked Saudi Arabia to postpone repayment of a \$700-million debt until the year 2000. The request was made during a visit to Khartoum earlier this month by Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal.

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## Sofaer in Cairo to help Taba talks

CAIRO (R) — U.S. State Department Legal Adviser Judge Abraham Sofaer arrived in Cairo on Sunday for talks aimed at finalising arbitration procedures to settle a border dispute between Egypt and Israel. He is due to meet Foreign Minister Esmat Abdul Meguid on Monday and will also see Nabil Orabi, who heads the Egyptian negotiating team on the Taba issue. Taba is a tiny coastal strip retained by Israel after it pulled out from the rest of Sinai in 1982. Mr. Sofaer has been trying to help the two countries reach a settlement on sovereignty over Taba, a step which might pave the way for an eventual first summit meeting between President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt and Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres.

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## Iraqi, Syrian and Yemeni leaders congratulate King

AMMAN (Petra) — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, Syrian President Hafez Al Assad and North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh contacted His Majesty King Hussein by phone on Sunday to congratulate him on the successful car surgery he underwent in London in the third week of June.

## Irbid poll set for Aug. 14

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai on Sunday fixed Thursday, Aug. 14, as the date for the election of a deputy to fill the vacant Christian seat in Irbid Governorate. The seat became vacant following the death last week of Deputy Yacoub Mu'annar.

## Prime Ministry to move to 4th Circle

AMMAN (Petra) — The Prime Ministry will move to a new building near the Fourth Circle on Tuesday. The Higher Court of Cassation and Justice will move to the present Prime Ministry and the Ministry of Justice will be moved to an adjacent building.

## Fayez returns

AMMAN (Petra) — Lower House of Parliament Speaker Akel Al Fayez and a House delegation returned to Amman on Sunday after an official visit to Britain. During the visit Mr. Fayez and the delegation held talks with British parliamentarians and urged British and European efforts towards peace in the Middle East.

## SSNP men attack village

BEIRUT (R) — Militiamen of Lebanon's leftist Syrian Social Nationalist Party (SSNP) on Sunday attacked a village in the Syrian-controlled north where four of its members were killed on Saturday, security sources said. They reported fierce fighting between about 100 attackers and fighters of the fundamentalist Islamic Tawheed movement in Sir, about 115 kilometres northeast of Beirut.

## 7-member Jordanian family burnt to death in UAE

AMMAN (J.T.) — A seven-member Jordanian family was burnt to death in Ajlun city in the United Arab Emirates as a result of a fire which broke out in a wooden room in the family's house. The fire was caused by an electrical short in the air conditioner control button located in the children's room. The five children rushed to their parents' bedroom, thus trapping themselves in with their parents because the only way out for them was through the wooden room, where the fire was blazing. The deceased were identified as Mazen Mustafa and his wife Ifkhar Al Asmar and their children Ghadeer, Areej, Hadil, Mohammed and Nada.

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# Argentina wins World Cup in 3-2 thriller with W. Germany

MEXICO CITY (R) — Diego Maradona received the adoring acclaim formerly granted the Aztec kings of old when he inspired Argentina to a 3-2 triumph over West Germany in the 13th World Cup final on Sunday.

The little maestro, a 17-year-old spectator when Argentina won the trophy on home soil in 1978, was never given the time or room to weave his incomparable sorcery by the security-conscious West Germans. But his artistry and invention

proved decisive after 85 minutes when, after the West Germans had come from two goals down to draw level, he set up the priceless winning goal for Jorge Burruchaga.

Not for the first time, Maradona bewitched the West German

defence with a magical through ball and Burruchaga, showing remarkable coolness, swept a devastatingly accurate shot past the outstrung Toni Schumacher to maintain Latin America's record of never surrendering the trophy on home soil.

Maradona was also involved in the goals by Jose Luis Brown and Jorge Valdano in the 22nd and 56th minutes that put Argentina in sight of victory before the previously-outclassed Germans set up an unexpectedly exciting climax when Karl-Heinz Rummenigge and Rudi Voeller struck in the 74th and 82nd minutes.

West Germany's understandable preoccupation with Maradona started their downfall when Lothar Matthaus was cautioned for a tackle from behind out near the right touchline midway through the first half.

Burruchaga curled a wicked outswinging free kick into the German area and Schumacher appeared to be blinded by the sun as he moved off his line, leaving the completely unmarked Brown to score with a firm header at the far post.

With Maradona in the role of conductor, Argentina proceeded to compose a soccer symphony and they almost increased their lead on the half-hour mark.

## U.S. Senator John East found dead

WASHINGTON (R) — Senator John East was found dead at his home in Greenville, N.C., on Sunday, the victim of an apparent suicide, a spokesman said. He was 55.

Sen. East's body was found in his car by an aide, his press secretary Jerry Woodruff said. It was an "apparent suicide," Woodruff said. He had no further information.

A spokesman for the Greenville police department told Reuters the police were authorised to say only that Sen. East had died, that officers were called to his home at 8:46 a.m. EDT and that the senator was found in his car.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation, the state police of investigation and local police were called to the scene, the police spokesman said.

Sen. East, a Republican, was elected to the Senate from North Carolina in 1980. He announced last September that he would not seek a second six-year term.

A lawyer and former political science professor at East Carolina University, Sen. East was a close political ally of North Carolina's senior senator, Jesse Helms, a leader of the National Conservative Movement.

Sen. East missed much of the 1985 legislative sessions because of a serious problem with an illness that forced him into the hospital for treatment.

## Iraq reports hits on Kharg and six other targets

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq said Sunday its warplanes had scored damaging hits on Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal, four military camps and two relay stations less than 24 hours after Baghdad vowed reprisals for an Iranian missile attack.

A military spokesman said: "Iraq will not keep silent on the crimes of the Iranian regime which is to be punished at any time and anywhere."

Tehran radio earlier reported Iraqi planes had bombed the Saadu and Abadi villages, killing five people and wounding 28, some 60 kilometres east of the southern warfront and near the town of Shadegan.

The report followed an Iraqi warning Saturday night of a new "war of cities" after an Iranian missile attack on its northern oil town of Kirkuk.

Shipping sources in Dubai meantime reported Iranian air strikes on two tankers on Saturday inside the 12-mile territorial limit of the United Arab Emirates (UAE). They appeared to be the closest yet to the coastline on the Arabian side of the Gulf (see page 2).

There was no immediate comment from the UAE authorities.

The Baghdad spokesman said four military camps were severely damaged, while Shadegan radio station and relay station, and the Dimarkey relay station were also hit.

He said oil installations were set

ablaze at Kharg, target of over 100 air attacks since last August in an Iraqi bid to deny Iran vital oil revenue.

Iraq said Saturday night that Iran attacked residential areas with several missiles and vowed to retaliate.

Iran said the attack, with two missiles, was a reply to Iraqi strikes on Iranian oil facilities. It called for United Nations representatives to be allowed to visit the Kirkuk area to clarify what was hit.

It was the first time Iran has reported firing ground-launched missiles at an Iraqi target since the end of the "war of the cities" which killed hundreds of civilians on both sides of the war-front in May and June last year.

"This cowardly act paves the way for (another) war of cities, where we can stress our superiority," said a military spokesman broadcast on Baghdad Television. Iraq had over 100 missiles in its arsenal, it said.

"The Iranian regime tried to cover up its horrible crime by claiming its warplanes had launched an attack on economic installations."

"Such lies cannot deceive international public opinion," the spokesman continued. "We announce from a position of superiority Iraq's ability to attack any target it chooses deep inside Iran with a strength of over 100 missiles..."

# Yamani: No cut in OPEC output for at least a month

NEW YORK (Agencies) — Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmad Yamani said Sunday that OPEC will not cut production or push up world oil prices for at least a month because the members could not agree which countries should make the cuts.

"There will be no final agreement in this meeting. The OPEC ministers will have to go back home and consult with their governments and meet again in a month," Sheikh Yamani said from Brioni, Yugoslavia, in a telephone interview with CBS. "A great deal depends on how we distribute the quota and to what extent we will have discipline within the organisation," he said.

OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) ministers have met for five days in Brioni, trying to agree on how to reduce the world oil glut and increase prices.

Sheikh Yamani said in the interview that he was optimistic the group would cut production enough to raise prices \$5 a barrel. He said the group wanted oil to sell at \$17 to \$19 a barrel and remain there about two years.

"We feel \$17 to \$19 a barrel is a reasonable level and it has to stay there for some time," he said. "We are not in a hurry. There should be some stability in the

world market ... at least two years."

In Brioni OPEC leaders bogged down in the bitter dispute over how to fine-tune their oil production, appeared Sunday to have nearly given up seeking a unanimous accord.

Sources at the conference said the best OPEC could salvage was a majority deal on sharing production among its 13 members. Even that was far from assured as the conference entered its fifth day.

Some officials said failure to agree unanimously would not prevent OPEC from succeeding in pushing oil prices higher, although any increase would be gradual and might not begin until autumn.

"As long as we have Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the (United Arab) Emirates and Venezuela in the deal, it will work," said one source, speaking on condition of anonymity. Those four countries account for nearly half of OPEC's output.

Iran, Libya and Algeria were holding out for drastic cuts in output, while the others favoured a more moderate plan aimed at preventing a major erosion of the group's market share.

The majority want to limit OPEC's production to 17.4 million barrels a day this summer

and 17.9 million for the year's final three months. Current output is about 19 million a day.

Algeria's oil minister, Belkacem Nabil, left the conference Saturday evening, saying he saw no chance of reaching a meaningful agreement. Some of his delegation stayed to continue in the talks.

By controlling its output, OPEC countries would hope to bring world oil supplies closer into line with demand, thus putting upward pressure on prices.

A major stumbling block Sunday was agreeing how to split up an overall OPEC production total. Past efforts to unify the group's production policy have foundered on the sensitive issue of quotas.

At a current range of \$11 to \$14 a barrel, oil prices are barely half the level of last November. The decline was triggered, at least in part, by OPEC's decision in December to abandon its long-fought production controls.

OPEC President Rilwanu Lukman of Nigeria said Saturday that a majority of the members had agreed on a target range for increasing prices. He refused to give details, but several ministers said the target was \$17 to \$19 a barrel, a level to be maintained for two years.

# Israel defers move on Shin Bet scandal

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel's shaky coalition government on Sunday deferred a decision on whether to hold an inquiry into the Shin Bet security service scandal amid signs of a split in Prime Minister Shimon Peres' Labour Party.

Cabinet Secretary Yossi Beilin said Mr. Peres reported to ministers on the sequence of events from the killing of two Palestinians captured after hijacking an Israeli bus in 1984 to the resignation and pardoning of Shin Bet chief Avraham Shalom last week.

"Discussion followed and will continue in another session," Beilin told reporters in a terse statement.

Several Labour ministers said they demanded an investigation of political responsibility for the deaths, which occurred while Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir was prime minister, and for the subsequent cover-up.

Mr. Shamir's right-wing Likud bloc was unanimous in opposing a probe, arguing that it would compromise "national security."

Political sources said the dispute was the most serious challenge to the left-right coalition government in its two-year existence, but it could still be defused.

Mr. Shamir is due to take over as prime minister from Mr. Peres in October under a rotation agreement. His supporters accuse Labour of using the issue to try to sabotage the hand-over.

Fuelling those suspicions, Health Minister Mordechai Gur of Labour said: "The person who bore ministerial responsibility has to announce that he will not become prime minister again."

Labour Immigration Minister Yacov Tsur said he had pressed for an inquiry and failure to launch one would be a "threat for the continuation of this government."

Political sources said some key Labour figures, notably Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Police Minister Chaim Bar-Lev, were against an investigation on "security" grounds even though Mr. Peres was unopposed to an investigation.

Likud Security Minister Gideon Patt said: "If there had been a vote today in the government, Likud's position would have won a majority. That is why the matter was not put to a vote by the prime minister, who is not so entrenched in his view and asked that an alternative be sought."

# Arab committee lauds King's efforts for peace

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Arab Higher Committee for Palestine on Sunday voiced appreciation for His Majesty King Hussein's efforts to find a just and honourable solution to the Palestine problem and for the King's interest in the welfare and well-being of the inhabitants of the Israeli occupied Arab territories.

In a cable to the King, the committee's secretary general, Khalid Mohammad Roubi, expressed the committee's support for the King's national stands and his ongoing efforts to serve the Palestine cause.

The committee also voiced appreciation and gratitude for King Hussein's efforts to serve the Palestinian cause and the Arab

causes and supported his recent talks with French, American and British leaders.

The King returned home on Saturday after a 27-day tour of France, the United States and Britain, during which he held talks on Middle East peace efforts.

He met French President Mitterrand and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, U.S. President Ronald Reagan and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

In London, he also saw British Defence Secretary George Younger and Egyptian Defence Minister Abdul Halim Abu Ghazala.

The King also had a medical check-up in the United States and surgery in London for a minor ear ailment.

# U.S. envoy delivers letter for Assad on hostages

DAMASCUS (R) — U.S. Congressman Robert Dornan on Sunday delivered a letter from 251 U.S. legislators for Syrian President Hafez Al Assad requesting help in freeing American hostages held in Lebanon.

Speaking after a 75-minute meeting with Foreign Minister Farouq Al Shara'a, Mr. Dornan said he delivered a letter for Mr. Assad with the most signatures "I have ever seen circulated to any foreign government for any purpose by the Senate or House of Representatives."

"He (Mr. Shara'a) was very appreciative of the fact that so many members of Congress had written," said the congressman. Mr. Shara'a affirmed that Syria would do all it could help, Mr. Dornan said.

Mr. Dornan, a Republican from California, said he had paid for his own trip to Syria as a private, humanitarian gesture and had asked legislators to sign the letter as individuals.

"I think that a humanitarian gesture will go far more towards touching the hearts of the kidnappers than any formal American government moves," he said.

Mr. Dornan, who leaves for home on Monday, added he would report on his talks with Mr. Shara'a in a meeting with U.S. Vice-President George Bush in the United States on Tuesday.

Syria said last month it was increasing its efforts for the release of about 20 hostages in Lebanon, and later kidnappers freed two French and two Cypriot captives.

# Cossiga opens talks today on government crisis

ROME (R) — President Francesco Cossiga begins his search today for a solution to Italy's government crisis which will appease the quarrelling parties in the outgoing administration.

Political commentators said Sunday they expected the centre-left coalition of Socialists, Christian Democrats, Liberals, Republicans and Social Democrats to survive in some form but it was not yet clear who would be its leader.

The crisis, sparked by the resignation of Socialist Prime Minister Bettino Craxi on Friday, has brought to a head a long-standing dispute between the Socialists and the majority Christian Democrats (D.C.) over the premiership.

Commentators said the Socialists, when they meet Mr. Cossiga on his second day of formal consultations on Tuesday, were expected to press for Mr. Craxi, who had been in office nearly three years, to remain prime minister.

But leaders of the D.C., which has headed all but three of Italy's 44 governments since World War II, say they will not support a Socialist-led coalition unless Mr. Craxi promises to hand over the premiership to them in the autumn.

"If Craxi won't accept it will mean that the moment of handing over office ... must be brought forward to now," D.C. Deputy Secretary Guido Bodrato said Sunday. "It will then be up to the D.C. to form a government."

Craxi — the man who sought to update Italy's image, page 4

# Wounded evacuated from two Beirut camps

BEIRUT (R) — Twenty-one wounded Palestinians were evacuated on Sunday from two battered refugee camps as Lebanese troops enforced a Syrian-mediated peace plan to curb anarchy in Beirut's western sector.

Palestinian sources told Reuters Syrian observers, Shi'ite Muslim Amal and Palestinian officials supervised evacuation of the wounded from Shatila and Bourj Al Barajneh, among three camps where Amal and Palestinians have fought for over a month.

They said joint medical teams took the wounded to two Beirut hospitals, located in areas controlled by the Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) militia.

The evacuation, sponsored by Syria which mediated a truce between Amal and the Palestinians this month, was the first since an Iranian-mediated truce on June 11.

Iranian medical teams evacuated 10 Palestinians from Bourj Al Barajneh camp, then encircled by Amal fighters.

In west Beirut, Syrian observers and security men watched as nearly 1,000 heavily-armed soldiers and police patrolled streets and manned checkpoints at major intersections.

"The deployment seems to be working out," said one resident. "We don't see any militiamen on the streets."

Beirut Radio said a man was killed on Sunday when security force members opened machinegun fire on his car after he ignored orders to stop. It was not clear if the dead man was a militiaman.

Security sources said there had been no major violations of the latest Syrian-backed plan to end anarchy after at least 11 people died in scattered clashes in the western sector on Friday.

"The security force arrested 20 people for carrying arms on the streets," one security source told Reuters.

The first step came on Friday morning when militiamen closed down scores of offices they used as strongpoints in many districts.

Soldiers have also formed a buffer between the devastated camps of Sabra, Shatila and Bourj Al Barajneh and surrounding positions manned by Shi'ite Amal forces.

Palestinian sources said the troops were expected to continue demolishing sand barricades around the settlements on Sunday after five-week battles there killed about 160 people.

Palestine Liberation Organisation Chairman Yasser Arafat told the Algerian news agency APS on Saturday that 2,200 people had been killed or wounded in the latest "camps war."

Amal had encircled the three camps on the southern edge of west Beirut in what it said was a bid to prevent Mr. Arafat's supporters from expanding their military presence.

In Syria, a commentary on official Damascus Radio praised the security drive but said only the Lebanese themselves could restore peace to their country after 11 years of civil war.

"The solution in Lebanon should come from inside and from the Lebanese themselves," it said. Beirut media quoted Syria's military intelligence chief in Lebanon, Brigadier Ghazi Kanaan, as saying Syria was firm in its resolve to see the latest peace efforts succeed.

The official Syrian daily Tishrin published a cartoon of a beaming Beirut, dressed in traditional Lebanese garb topped by a "tarboush" hat, smiling delightedly as he read about the army operation against anarchy in the city.

Tishrin said the move had put Lebanon on the road "to security and liberation of the south (from Israeli occupation)." The security plan should be extended throughout Lebanon to help end the country's civil war, it added.



# Saudis to get A WACS planes without protest in Congress

By Sue Baker  
Reuter

WASHINGTON — Congress, which waged a fierce battle with President Reagan over a \$265 million arms sale to Saudi Arabia, is allowing a much larger deal of five AWACS radar planes to proceed this week without a whimper.

"It's big bucks and politics," a House of Representatives aide told Reuters when asked to explain the seeming inconsistency. The first of five Airborne Warning And Control System (AWACS) planes, part of an \$8.5 billion deal concluded in 1981, is due to arrive in Saudi Arabia before the end of this week.

The House aide said a widely expected last ditch move by Congress to block the delivery had failed to materialise partly due to lack of enthusiasm for another battle with Mr. Reagan so close to one earlier this month in which Congress failed to stop a \$265-million missile sale to that country.

But the aide said that by far the largest factor was what he called an "awareness of the money dimension."

Many legislators, he explained, were reluctant to lose such a large order for the U.S. defence industry and some \$3 billion already paid by Riyadh would be difficult to pay back.

The five AWACS, modified Boeing 707s that can detect and track hundreds of planes

superfluously.

Opponents of the sale charged Saudi Arabia supported Libya and Syria — two nations on the State Department's list of "countries engaging in state-sponsored terrorism" — and had not only failed to contribute to a Middle East peace process, but had actively thwarted U.S. interests in the region.

A major congressional demand in 1981 was that Reagan should certify before delivery of the first AWACS that the Saudis had made a significant contribution to the search for a Middle East peace.

Mr. Reagan's certification, sent to Capitol Hill on June 18, cited Saudi Arabia's role in gaining a 1982 Arab consensus that implicitly recognised the right of Israel to exist.

The certification also offered assurances, as demanded by Congress, that the secret technology embodied in the planes will be protected and that the information they collect will be shared with Washington and not used against Israel.

But Mr. Levine said, "the president and administration had to resort to selective interpretation of recent Middle East history in order to justify this certification."

"The Saudis have not been constructive actors" in the search for a Middle East peace, he said. Another common factor in the two Saudi arms deals was an

apparent lack of real opposition from Israel or the powerful pro-Israeli lobbying group in Washington, the American-Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC).

AIPAC earlier this month called on Congress to monitor Saudi use of the AWACS to make sure intelligence collected was not being used against Israel but it said it would not actively oppose the delivery because of the financial aspect.

The House aide, illustrating what he called the absurdity of the congressional positions on the sales, said that Mr. Levine and Sen. Edward Kennedy, a Massachusetts Democrat and strong opponent of both deals, attended a reception at the Saudi embassy one day after Mr. Reagan certified on the AWACS sale.

The reception was to honour visiting Afghan rebel leaders who according to published reports have received some \$500 million in aid from Saudi Arabia over the past two years.

The United States has stationed a fleet of AWACS in Saudi Arabia for nearly five years, primarily to help protect Saudi oil fields from the spillover effects of the Iran-Iraq war. The new Saudi-owned AWACS will replace the U.S. planes, which will return to service elsewhere.

The remaining four aircraft are scheduled for delivery in August, October, and December of 1986 and next March.

## GCC ministers continue talks on security

BAHRAIN (R) — Foreign Ministers from six Arab Gulf states continued talks in the Saudi Arabian summer resort of Taif Sunday on security issues and the Iran-Iraq war.

Concern over regional security was heightened Saturday by Iranian missile strikes against two tankers anchored in territorial waters of the United Arab Emirates (UAE).

The six states — Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the UAE — fear further escalation of the "tanker war" between Iraq and Iran may disrupt their oil exports, already harmed by a dramatic fall in crude prices.

At the top of the ministers' agenda Sunday, officials said, was a report on the June 17 blaze at Kuwait's Mina Al Ahmadi oil refinery, which Kuwait said had been caused by sabotage.

The Iranian aircraft attacked two tankers inside the 12-mile territorial limit of the United Arab Emirates, in what appeared to be Tehran's closest inshore raid to date on the Arab side of the Gulf, shipping sources said.

Six crewmen were wounded in apparently synchronised missile strikes against the 38,629-ton Liberian-flag Koriana and the 134,011-ton Egyptian supertanker Superior, three aboard each ship, the sources said. One man was seriously hurt.

One source said the Superior, hit in its aft deck, was likely to be a write-off.

Both ships were anchored off Dubai awaiting repairs for damage caused in earlier Gulf war attacks. The Koriana, which already had one unexploded missile aboard from an Iranian attack on June 14, now had two, the sources said.

They said the Superior was nine miles offshore at the time of the raid and the Koriana 10 miles. There was no immediate comment from UAE authorities.

Neither ship had an oil cargo and no fires were reported. The attacks at the Dubai anchorage struck at an area previously regarded as safe by shipowners. "It's very worrying," said one Dubai-based shipping agent.

More than 40 ships have been hit this year by either Iran or Iraq and recent Iranian attacks have come closer to both the UAE and the strategic Strait of Hormuz at the mouth of the Gulf.

Reports conflicted on the type of aircraft involved in Saturday's attack. Lloyds shipping intelligence in London said they were two F-4 Phantom jets, but local reports said helicopters were used, as in previous Iranian attacks in the southern Gulf.

The Arab states which face Iran across the Gulf have to varying degrees supported Iraq in the war which started in September 1980.

## Assad, Attas 'get acquainted'

DAMASCUS (R) — Moscow's two closest Arab allies, Syrian President Hafez Al Assad and South Yemen's new leader Haider Abu Bakr Al Attas, held private talks here Sunday described by diplomats as a "getting acquainted" session.

The official Syrian News Agency SANA said Mr. Attas, on the second day of a four-day official visit, and Mr. Assad were later joined by senior officials of both their radical states.

"Attas is making his first trip abroad since he took power, and it's important for Mr. Assad to establish a relationship with the successor of (ex-President Ali Nasser) Muhammad, who was close to Syria," said one diplomat.

Syria's welcome for Mr. Attas contrasted with a cautious line adopted by some other Arab states since Mr. Nasser Mohammed was ousted in a bloody 12-day power struggle in Aden last January, the diplomats said.

"Our two countries have identical aims and interests," Mr. Attas said on arrival Saturday night. SANA reported him as saying he was proud of the "strong militant relations linking us with Syria."

Mr. Attas Saturday laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the "Martyrs' Cemetery" at Najha, 25 kilometres east of Damascus,

where Syrian soldiers killed in the 1967 and 1973 Arab-Israeli wars are buried.

SANA said Mr. Attas was greeted at Damascus airport by President Hafez Al Assad and many government ministers at the start of his visit to Syria, a traditional South Yemen ally and fellow radical Arab state.

Diplomats said Moscow wanted to see good relations between two states widely considered its closest allies in the Middle East.

"We will exchange views on ways to bolster the Arab struggle against imperialism and Zionism," SANA quoted Mr. Attas as saying on his arrival.

A supporter of Palestinian unity, Aden has long tried, together with Algeria, to persuade pro-Syrian Palestinian groups to reconcile with Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat, expelled from Syria in 1983.

Analysts said the policy had survived the change of regime in Aden and Mr. Attas could be expected to advocate that Damascus-based Palestinians take part in a Palestinian reconciliation meeting recently proposed by Algiers, they said.

The analysts noted that George Habash, leader of the Syrian-backed Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), was currently visiting Aden.

Before greeting Mr. Attas, Mr. Assad discussed the situation in the Middle East and the Mediterranean with visiting Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, SANA said. The two men also discussed bilateral relations.

"Attas's visit is an important step towards a new operation," said a diplomat. "South Yemen backing him in the past given Syria a degree of Arab political cover, as has support from Libya and Algeria."

Mr. Attas, a civil engineer in his late 40s, was named head of state last Feb. 14 after a 12-day struggle between factions of the ruling Yemeni Socialist Party.

On Monday, Mr. Attas is due to visit the devastated Syrian town of Quneitra on the edge of U.N. buffer zone between Israeli and Syrian forces on the Golan Heights.

The town, occupied by Israel in 1967, was bulldozed by Israeli forces when they pulled out under a disengagement agreement after the 1973 war.

Several senior officials joined Sunday's talks between Mr. Assad and Mr. Attas, including Syrian Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam, Syrian Foreign Minister Farouq Al Sharaa, senior South Yemeni Socialist Party official Fadi Mohsen Abdallah and Foreign Minister Abdul Aziz Adali.

## UAE paper regrets attack on tankers

DUBAI (R) — Press comment reflected anger in the United Arab Emirates at the attack on two supertankers off Dubai Port Saturday and one shipping source said tankers were being told to hug the coastline to avoid further attacks.

The daily Al Bayan, which often reflects the thinking of the Dubai government, said:

"Whatever justification is given by both parties about attacks on shipping, the UAE's firm position should have been respected."

There is no more harm than not respecting the will of the UAE and its desire to protect its territories, airspace and territorial waters from expansion from the war."

"This incident which we deeply

regret and hope would not be repeated makes us reiterate our firm condition towards the war which calls for a peaceful solution to the conflict."

A shipping source said tankers were being advised to sail within 10 miles of Dubai Port to avoid attacks, but there was no official confirmation of this.

## Greek Cypriots furious over Ozal visit

NICOSIA (R) — Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal will pay his first visit to breakaway Northern Cyprus on Wednesday, to the fury of Athens and the Cyprus government.

Turkish Cypriots will likely give Mr. Ozal a hero's welcome during his morale-boosting trip to their self-proclaimed republic, but Greek Cypriots plan protests along the "green line" separating the ethnic communities.

The visit has been denounced in Athens and criticised by U.S., Soviet, European, United Nations and Non-Aligned Movement officials.

It coincides with deadlock in U.N. efforts to reunite the two communities in a federal republic. Turkish Cypriot leaders recently accepted, with some qualifications, a U.N. draft agreement. Greek Cypriots rejected it, unless they were allowed to discuss related issues such as withdrawal of Turkish troops from the north, international guarantees and freedom of movement.

Cyprus's 56-seat House of Representatives last week passed a unanimous resolution urging

U.N. action to stop Mr. Ozal's visit.

But Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktaş said Saturday that the House, from which his community withdrew amid inter-communal strife in 1963, could not speak for all Cypriots.

"Mr. Ozal is coming to the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus as our guest and this has nothing at all to do with the south," he told reporters.

Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu angrily rejected an invitation from Mr. Ozal to meet him on the "green line," saying the proposal was aimed at confusing world opinion on Northern Cyprus which is recognised only by Turkey.

Despite the political heat generated by the visit, Western diplomats detect signs that both sides wish to avoid a major crisis.

They cite an announcement last week that President Spyros Kyprianou will be in Paris during Mr. Ozal's three days in Cyprus. On the northern side, a lunch for Mr. Ozal in the abandoned Greek Cypriot city of Famagusta-Varosha, which could have been seen as provocative,

was cancelled.

Greek Cypriot protests in the south nevertheless promise to be strident. Political parties often bitterly divided are uniting to demonstrate their disapproval.

The powerful AKEL Communist Party will hold a mass protest rally in Nicosia's Liberty Square and the EDEK Socialist Party intends to march along parts of the U.N.-patrolled buffer zone which has run 167 kilometres across the island since Turkey invaded and occupied its northern third in 1974.

Turkey provides more than half the breakaway state's \$59-million 1986 budget along with \$27 million in development aid and some \$26 million in loans from the state-owned Ziraat Bankasi.

Turkish officials have denied reports in the Greek Cypriot press that Mr. Ozal will sign a defence pact with Turkish Cypriots, saying the emphasis of the visit will be economic.

Western diplomats here say a defence pact would be pointless — Turkey already has a secure grip on the occupied north with some 18,000 troops based there.

## Egypt is \$1b behind in debt repayment

CAIRO (R) — Egypt, shackled by a shortage of foreign exchange and a deepening economic crisis, has fallen almost \$1 billion behind in repaying its foreign debt, banking and diplomatic sources said.

The delays affect a quarter of the \$36 billion the government owes abroad, the sources told Reuters this week.

One source said Egypt was \$500 million behind on repayments of military debt to the United States totalling about \$5 billion.

The other arrears are mainly on credits made or guaranteed by European governments to finance arms and other exports.

Foreign debt servicing swallows 40 per cent of Egypt's current earnings, under pressure because the world price of its major export, oil, has more than halved this year.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has estimated Egypt's debt service obligations at \$3.4 billion in the fiscal year ending Monday, and \$3.7 billion in the new year.

Egyptian officials have just won a U.S. promise to free \$110 million in aid. But Washington balked at further concessions sought to ease the debt burden.

Most bankers believe a general rescheduling of the debt is inevitable.

However one banker

demurred: "There is not much room for Egypt to reschedule unilaterally and they can probably still muddle along without a comprehensive rescheduling."

Economic experts say the government's foreign exchange burden can be cut by transferring responsibility for imports such as some foods and capital goods to the private sector.

But they agree there will be no solution to Egypt's economic problems while the question of subsidies remains unfixed. The longer-term challenge is Egypt's population, now close to 50 million and growing at 2.7 per cent a year.

The IMF last year estimated seven per cent of gross national product went on direct government subsidies, particularly food.

President Hosni Mubarak's government acknowledges that too many resources are devoted to subsidies but apparently fears dismantling the system could provoke social unrest.

Widespread riots flared in 1977 when Anwar Sadat's government lifted food subsidies and he had to reinstate them.

The IMF says the subsidies cause huge distortions in the economy, encouraging over-consumption in a nation which was once self-sufficient but

now imports half its food needs.

They say Egypt's cumbersome exchange rate system and interest rate ceilings also encourage capital flight.

The critics say the Socialist institutions set up by Gamal Abdul Nasser in the 1950s are crumbling anyway, as the private sector takes a growing role in the Egyptian economy.

They think delays in reforming the subsidies system will only increase the severity of the eventual adjustment.

The subsidies swell the budget deficit, with the government effectively printing money by borrowing from state banks.

Critics say this raises inflation, now around 20 per cent, speeds the free market devaluation of the Egyptian pound, and hits the poor who were meant to be protected by the subsidies.

Bankers and diplomats agree Egypt's economic problems have been aggravated by falling oil prices and a modest drop in tourism income because of fears of terrorism.

The latest projection by one expert showed exports dropping to \$3.4 billion in fiscal 1985-86 from \$3.9 billion in 1984-85, with oil's share falling to \$2.1 billion from \$2.8 billion. Imports were estimated declining to \$11.2 billion from \$11.9 billion to reduce the trade deficit.

## Emirate to build aluminium smelter

UMM AL QUWEIN, UAE (R) — The Emirate of Umm Al Quwein Sunday announced plans to build a \$650 million integrated aluminium smelter and water complex, despite a worldwide fall in the price of aluminium.

Sheikh Nasser Ibn Rashid Al Mualla, managing director of the National Bank of Umm Al Quwein, told reporters the plant would initially produce 120,000 tonnes of aluminium a year, and the multi-stage sea water desalination plant would aim at producing 25 million gallons of water a day.

Construction of the complex on a man-made island two kilometres offshore is expected to start during the first quarter of 1987 and power to be supplied from either Umm Al Quwein's offshore gas field or from neighbouring Dubai's Sajsa Field — will be connected by mid-1988.

Aluminium and water are expected to flow during the first quarter of 1989, Sheikh Nasser, also the director of Umm Al Quwein Aluminium Company Ltd (UMALCO) said.

## TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION  
Tel: 773111

PROGRAMME ONE  
16:00 ..... Korna  
16:00 ..... Cartoons  
16:25 ..... Children programme  
17:50 ..... Small Wonder  
18:15 ..... Local Series  
19:00 ..... Local programme on development  
20:00 ..... News in Arabic  
20:30 ..... Promotion of the new programme cycle  
21:00 ..... Review of World Cup Finals  
22:00 ..... News Summary in Arabic  
23:10 ..... Religious programme

PROGRAMME TWO  
18:15 ..... Le village dans les nuages  
18:20 ..... La chanson en France  
19:00 ..... News in French  
19:15 ..... Magazine Sportif  
19:30 ..... News in Hebrew  
19:45 ..... Towards 2000  
20:00 ..... News in Arabic  
20:30 ..... Promotion of the new programme cycle  
21:00 ..... Growing Pains  
21:30 ..... American Short Story  
22:00 ..... News in English  
22:20 ..... Murder, She Wrote

RADIO JORDAN  
855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM  
partly on 95.60 KHz. SW  
Tel: 771111-19

07:00 ..... Light Music  
07:30 ..... Newsday  
08:00 ..... Morning Show  
18:00 ..... News Summary  
18:05 ..... Pop Session  
12:00 ..... News Summary  
12:05 ..... Pop Session Cont.  
13:00 ..... News Summary  
13:05 ..... Pop Session Cont.  
14:00 ..... News Bulletin  
14:10 ..... Instantan  
14:15 ..... Over a Cup of Tea  
15:00 ..... Concert Hour  
16:00 ..... News Summary  
16:05 ..... Instrumentals  
16:30 ..... Old Favourites  
17:00 ..... Discovering Music  
17:05 ..... Pop Session  
18:00 ..... News Summary  
18:05 ..... Sports Round-up  
18:30 ..... Music  
19:00 ..... Newsday  
19:30 ..... Date with a Star  
20:00 ..... Evening Show  
21:00 ..... News Summary  
21:05 ..... Evening Show  
22:00 ..... News Summary

22:05 ..... Evening Show Cont.  
23:00 ..... News Summary  
23:05 ..... Evening Show Cont.  
24:00 ..... Close down

BBC WORLD SERVICE  
634.720, 1323 KHz

07:00 Newsday 07:30 The Heat of the Day 07:45 Reflections 07:50 Waveguide 08:00 World News 08:05 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary 08:30 Let's Dance 08:45 Recording of the Week 09:00 Newsday 09:30 A Word in Edgeways 10:00 World News 10:05 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary 10:30 Waveguide 10:45 Sportsround 11:00 World News 11:05 Reflections 11:15 The Heat of the Day 11:30 Anything Goes 12:00 World News 12:05 British House Review 12:15 Good Books 12:30 Financial News 12:45 People's Choice 13:00 News Summary: A Word in Edgeways 13:15 Sportsround 13:30 Hollywood's Oscar Nights 14:00 World News 14:05 Newsday 14:15 Japan Walks 14:30 Album Time 15:00 World Newsday 15:15 Quote, Unquote 15:45 Sports Round-up 16:00 World News 16:05 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary 16:30 Sportsround 16:45 The Waltz King 17:00 News Summary: Outlook 17:45 The Man on the Telephone 18:00 Radio Newsday 18:15 A Word in Edgeways 18:45 What's New 19:00 World News 19:05 Commentary 19:15 Sportsround 19:30 Sportsround 19:45 The World Today 20:00 World News 20:05 Book Choice 20:15 My Music 20:45 Sports Round-up 21:00 Newsday 21:30 No Exceptions 22:00 News Summary: Outlook 22:45 People's Choice 23:00 World News 23:05 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 23:30 Sports International 24:00 News Summary: Network U.K.

VOICE OF AMERICA  
MW 1260 & SW 1200, 965, 1740, 11925 and 12120 KHz

07:00 News 07:10 Newsday 07:30 VOA Morning 08:00 News 08:10 Newsday 08:30 VOA Morning 09:00 News 09:10 Newsday 09:30 VOA Morning News 09:40 Newsday 10:00 News 10:10 Newsday 10:30 News 10:40 Newsday 10:50 News 11:00 Newsday 11:10 News 11:20 Newsday 11:30 News 11:40 Newsday 11:50 News 12:00 Newsday 12:10 News 12:20 Newsday 12:30 News 12:40 Newsday 12:50 News 13:00 Newsday 13:10 News 13:20 Newsday 13:30 News 13:40 Newsday 13:50 News 14:00 Newsday 14:10 News 14:20 Newsday 14:30 News 14:40 Newsday 14:50 News 15:00 Newsday 15:10 News 15:20 Newsday 15:30 News 15:40 Newsday 15:50 News 16:00 Newsday 16:10 News 16:20 Newsday 16:30 News 16:40 Newsday 16:50 News 17:00 Newsday 17:10 News 17:20 Newsday 17:30 News 17:40 Newsday 17:50 News 18:00 Newsday 18:10 News 18:20 Newsday 18:30 News 18:40 Newsday 18:50 News 19:00 Newsday 19:10 News 19:20 Newsday 19:30 News 19:40 Newsday 19:50 News 20:00 Newsday 20:10 News 20:20 Newsday 20:30 News 20:40 Newsday 20:50 News 21:00 Newsday 21:10 News 21:20 Newsday 21:30 News 21:40 Newsday 21:50 News 22:00 Newsday 22:10 News 22:20 Newsday 22:30 News 22:40 Newsday 22:50 News 23:00 Newsday 23:10 News 23:20 Newsday 23:30 News 23:40 Newsday 23:50 News 24:00 Newsday

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### TODAY'S EVENTS

#### EXHIBITIONS

\* An art exhibition by Fa'ek Hassan at the national art gallery (until July 10).  
\* Alina Mabey poster exhibition at the British Council (until July 8).

#### CIRCUS

\* Romanian Circus daily at Al Hussein Sports City.

#### LECTURE

\* Dr. Patty Watson from Washington University in Missouri will deliver an illustrated lecture on "Archaeology in the United States" at 6:30 p.m. today at the American Centre.

#### CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre - tel. 6610267  
American Centre - 644371  
American Centre Library - 641520  
British Council - 6361478  
French Cultural Centre - 637009  
Goethe Institute - 641993  
Soviet Cultural Centre - 644203  
Spanish Cultural Centre - 624049  
Turkish Cultural Centre - 639777  
Haya Arts Centre - 665195  
Hassan Youth City - 6671816  
Y.W.C.A. - 642251  
Aman Municipal Library - 637111  
University of Jordan Library - 843555

#### MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also movies from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 16th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 631760.  
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qaf'a (Candied Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays) 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays.  
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Mumtaz, Jabal Leiwadeh. Opening

### SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the 10:30 p.m. Tel. 623541.  
Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel, 7:30 p.m.  
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.  
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2:00 p.m.  
Royal Automobile Club. Jabal Amman. Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261, 815410.

### CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic). Jabal Amman. Tel. 624590.  
Church of the Assumption (Roman Catholic). Jabal Leiwadeh. Tel. 637440.  
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic). Jabal Hussein. Tel. 661757.  
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox). Jabal. Tel. 623541.  
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer). Jabal Amman. Tel. 678906.  
American Orthodox Church. Amman. Tel. 771331.  
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox). Amman. Tel. 771751.  
Assiout International Church (Tanzanian-Denominational). meets at Southern Baptist School in Samsani. Tel. 677334.  
Evangelical Lutheran Church. Jabal Amman. 6th Circle. (Rev. N. Smir). Tel. 811295.  
Rainbow Congregation (International, Pentecostal-Denominational). meets at the Church of the Redeemer, Jabal Amman. Tel. 606974.

### PRAYER TIMES

03:54 ..... Fajr  
05:35 ..... Sunrise  
12:40 ..... Dhuhur  
16:21 ..... Asr  
19:46 ..... Maghrob  
21:28 ..... Isha

## FOR THE TRAVELLER

### QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (08) 53200-5, where it should always be verified.

#### ARRIVALS

07:35 ..... Cairo (MS)  
08:15 ..... Amman (RJ)  
08:55 ..... Amman (RJ)  
09:30 ..... Kuwait (RJ)  
10:30 ..... Muscat, Bahrain (RJ)  
10:45 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
11:00 ..... Amman (RJ)  
11:10 ..... Amman (RJ)  
11:30 ..... Baghdad (JA)  
12:30 ..... Kuwait (RJ) (add)  
14:30 ..... Amman (RJ)  
14:35 ..... Muscat, Bahrain (RJ)  
14:45 ..... Amman (RJ)  
15:30 ..... Ankara (TK)  
16:10 ..... Jeddah, Medina (SV)  
16:40 ..... Kuwait (RJ) (add)  
17:15 ..... Amman (RJ)  
18:00 ..... Amman (RJ)  
18:30 ..... New York, Vienna (RJ)  
19:10 ..... Bucharest (RJ)  
19:45 ..... Casablanca, Tunis (RJ)  
19:45 ..... Beirut (MEA)  
19:45 ..... Bangkok (RJ)  
01:25 ..... Baghdad (RJ)

#### DEPARTURES

07:00 ..... Amman (RJ)  
08:20 ..... Amman (RJ)  
08:30 ..... Kuwait (RJ) (add)  
10:40 ..... Frankfurt (LH)  
12:00 ..... Amsterdam (RJ)  
12:15 ..... Budapest (RJ)  
12:45 ..... Vienna, Chicago, Los Angeles (RJ)  
13:00 ..... Amman, Cairo (RJ)  
13:15 ..... Frankfurt, Copenhagen (RJ)  
13:20 ..... Amman, Paris (RJ)  
14:00 ..... Amman (RJ)  
14:30 ..... Baghdad (JA)  
14:40 ..... Amman (RJ)  
14:55 ..... Kuwait (RJ)  
15:45 ..... Bahrain, Abu Dhabi, Muscat (GF)  
16:30 ..... Amman (TK)  
17:40 ..... Medina, Jeddah (SV)  
17:40 ..... Kuwait (RJ)  
20:30 ..... Amman (RJ)  
21:15 ..... Jeddah (RJ)  
21:30 ..... Bahrain, Doha (RJ)  
21:30 ..... Amman (RJ)<



## Ministry to introduce 24-hour mail delivery service on Tuesday

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Ministry of Communications 24-hour mail delivery service will be operational as of Tuesday morning, Communications Ministry Under Secretary Mansour Jbn Tarif announced Sunday.

All operations related to this service will be handled by the central post office in downtown Amman and the service in the initial stages will be confined to Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Qatar and Egypt on a daily basis and London on all days except Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays and West Germany except on Mondays and Tuesdays.

The service, according to Mr. Jbn Tarif, will be reliable and all postal material, whether letters, parcels or packages, will be delivered to their destination in 24 hours or in no more than 12 hours after arriving at the central post office in Amman.

"Members of the public can make use of this service through the central post office from eight in the morning until seven in the evening."

The last mail delivery system is in use in 60 other nations, all of which are members of the Universal Postal Union (UPU). The new system, which will be initially confined to Amman for outgoing mail, will gradually be expanded to reach other areas of the Kingdom and the network of destinations will be expanded to include other countries around the world.

The Cabinet earlier endorsed a

special tariff for this new system and divided the world into three groups for the application of the service.

According to the arrangements, JD 6 will be charged on the first 500 grammes or part of them and JD 2 for each additional 500 grammes or part of them for mail and packages destined for Arab countries.

For mail being sent to Asia, Europe and Africa, JD 9 will be charged for the first 500 grammes or part of them and JD 3 for each additional 500 grammes or part of them, while mail destined for all other countries not included in these two groups will be subject to charges of JD 12 for the first 500 grammes or part of them and JD 4 for any additional 500 grammes or part of them.

Three major international couriers have been operating in Jordan and handling letters and packages on a fast delivery basis. The three, DHL, Skypak and Aramex, have not yet been notified whether any measures will be taken to stop their services or close their offices.

Director of the Audit Bureau Hashem Dabbas recently recommended that the licences of these three international couriers be revoked for violating licensing terms.

Dr. Dabbas said that couriers were dealing with letters and packages in violation of government regulations which confine such services strictly to the Ministry of Communications. "He said that the violation of these regulations means an abuse of public funds, eventually leading to drop in revenues for the government and therefore should be considered as contravening the postal services law of 1975."



Director of the Public Security Department Lieutenant General Abdul Hadi Al Majali Sunday presents certificates to public security officers who

completed practical and research programmes run by the department (Petra photo)

## TCC to collect overdue phone bills in instalments

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai has instructed the Telecommunications Corporation to collect accumulated and overdue telephone bills from subscribers in six monthly instalments. Telecommunications Corporation TCC Director General Mohammad Shahid Ismail said Sunday.

In a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Mr. Ismail said the new measure aims to give telephone subscribers, who have defaulted on paying their dues, the opportunity to settle their accumulated telephone bills within the next six months of this year.

Mr. Ismail added that the financial department in Amman and the telecommunication offices outside Amman have been instructed to enforce this decision. "He expressed the hope that the new step would receive a good response from the concerned people."

## Security officers complete practical training courses

AMMAN (Petra) — Director of the Public Security Department (PSD) Lieutenant General Abdul Hadi Al Majali Sunday stressed the importance of practical training in implementing the policies and plans of the department.

Addressing public security officers who have just completed training courses on investigations, criminal research and combating forgery and narcotics, Lt-Gen. Majali said that successful training is a prerequisite for implementing PSD programmes and plans and that it is also the basis for

## Commerce chamber discusses economic proposals, exhibitions

AMMAN (Petra) — The executive board of the Federation of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce (FJCC) Sunday held a meeting during which it reviewed a number of proposals to revive the economic situation in the country. The board also decided to hold a lengthy meeting next week, to be attended by heads of the Jordanian Chambers of

## Alia to reopen Dubai office; no accord yet on airlines' row

By Rana Sabbagh  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Four days of intense discussions between Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, and Emirates, the new airline owned by the government of Dubai, have resulted in a partial agreement on reopening Alia's office in Dubai, a senior airline official said here Sunday.

Mr. Mounib Toukan, Alia's vice president for public relations, said that the airline's Vice President for Marketing Akel Baltaji returned Saturday evening from talks in Dubai and "we expect our office to reopen soon."

Mr. Toukan, who declined to set a date for reopening Alia's office in Dubai, emphasised that the step in itself "is positive and indicates goodwill on behalf of both parties in the dispute."

On Tuesday, Dubai airport authorities denied landing permission to Alia Flight 202 from Amman and insisted that the Jordanian carrier had no licence to land in Dubai, one of the seven emirates of the United Arab Emirates (UAE). This measure was followed by Dubai authorities sealing Alia's office.

The moves came in response to a similar action by Jordanian authorities in denying landing permission to Emirates Flight 901 landing in Amman on June 8.

The civil aviation authorities of Dubai and Jordan signed an agreement in May under which Emirates was to operate regular flights to Jordan, but the airlines started operating before an agreement on commercial cooperation — including airport facilities, ticketing and other aspects — was concluded.

Alia later presented Emirates new proposals and recommendations on cooperation between the two companies, but nothing has been reached so far to indicate a final agreement, according to Alia sources.

Asked if Alia would resume its

flights to Dubai, Mr. Toukan told the Jordan Times on Sunday: "We are very optimistic." He did not elaborate.

Mr. Toukan said that the talks Mr. Baltaji had in Dubai did not produce a final agreement on commercial cooperation between Alia and Emirates.

Mr. Toukan ruled high-level political intervention to end the Alia-Emirates row.

"It is a pure commercial problem and not a political dispute between Jordan and Dubai," he said.

An Alia official earlier said that the Jordanian carrier will be flying to Sharjah, another emirate of the UAE, as soon as the company gets the approval.

Mr. Toukan said on Sunday that Alia had not received the requested approval from Sharjah authorities.

The Amman-Sharjah route will not replace the Amman-Dubai line, he said. Aviation sources say as soon as Alia is allowed to resume flights to Dubai, it will continue to operate flights on the two separate routes — Amman-Dubai and Amman-Sharjah.

## Dajani returns from Iraq

AMMAN (Petra) — Transport Minister Rajai Al Dajani returned to Amman on Sunday at the end of a four-day visit to Iraq during which he met with Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan and held talks with his Iraqi counterpart Abdul Jabbar Al Assadi.

Mr. Dajani, who made a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, upon his return, said that the visit was within the framework of joint cooperation and coordination between the two countries. Mr. Dajani went on to say that he held talks with Mr. Assadi and Iraqi transport officials on transport issues and means to raise the efficiency of the goods transport sector to serve the interests of the two countries.

The two sides held their meetings under the chairmanship of the two transport ministers in the presence of Jordanian Ambassador in Baghdad Saleh Al Kabarti.

The minister said that the two sides reconsidered procedures for the payment of transport charges in order to guarantee the continuity of transport services. "He also said satisfactory arrangements on the issue were reached. Among the topics discussed were fees and fines charged at border posts and the meetings reassessed procedures and charges for all kinds of goods and commodities."

Also discussed was registering the entry date of transport trucks and fines due on sealed containers. Both issues were tackled in a positive manner which would serve the interests of both sides, the minister said. Mr. Dajani went on to say that he discussed the subject of drawing up a new system for the transport of containers and refrigerated goods to minimise storage costs and to avoid the delaying ships at the port.

## RSS hosts symposium on hazardous materials

AMMAN (Petra) — President of the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) Fakhreddin Al Daghestani Sunday called on all concerned authorities to expedite work on enacting legislation to protect the environment and public from pollution.

Dr. Daghestani was addressing the opening of a symposium on dangerous chemicals which was organised by the RSS in cooperation with the Abdul Hamid Shoman Foundation and he went on to say that the problem of pollution results from the accumulation of residues on the earth or in the air. Dr. Daghestani also noted that no Arab country has yet enacted legislation to control pollution.

He added that a programme to deal with dangerous chemicals was initiated in 1984 and will be completed by the end of this year. The plan has been drawn up by experts from the RSS in cooperation with the Civil Defence Department and is receiving the full support of the Abdul Hamid Shoman Foundation, Dr. Daghestani said.

Dr. Daghestani continued that the plan entails preparing a three

volume directory and establishing an information bank on hazardous materials. The first volume of the directory will list 3,500 dangerous chemicals while the second will include information on emergency measures, fires, leakage and first aid. The third will be set aside for the specifications and chemical and physical characteristics of each chemical material and its storage. The Abdul Hamid Shoman Foundation will be responsible for printing and publishing this directory. The information will be stored in a computer for retrieval when needed, Dr. Daghestani said.

Director General of the Abdul Hamid Shoman Foundation Asad Abdul Rahman expressed his hope that the conference would reach accord on a draft industrial security code which could serve as a model for Arab countries.

Taking part in the symposium are delegates representing the RSS, the Civil Defence Department, the Public Security Department, the Ministry of Industry and Trade's metrology and specifications department and the Ministry of Health's environment department.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### CDD director leaves for Tunis

AMMAN (Petra) — Civil Defence Department (CDD) Director General Khalid Al Tarawneh Sunday left for Tunis to take part in a four-day seminar on civil defence. The seminar is scheduled to open Monday.

### University president meets U.S. students

AMMAN (Petra) — University of Jordan President Abdul Salam Al Majali Sunday met with a delegation of U.S. students of Arab origin who are currently on a visit to Jordan. Dr. Majali briefed the 35-member delegation on the educational progress Jordan has achieved and he outlined the university's development. He also pointed out that students constitute 35 per cent of the Kingdom's total population. Dr. Majali went on to say that about 55 per cent of Jordanians between the age of 18-22 are receiving their higher education. He replied to questions and enquiries made by the delegation members about topics related to studying at the university.

### CBJ releases entry, exit figures

AMMAN (Petra) — A total of 237,200 people entered Jordan through border points and airports during April, according to a report in the Arabic daily newspaper Al Dustour. The paper quoted the Central Bank of Jordan's (CBJ) monthly bulletin as saying that a total of 226,100 people left the country during the same month.

### Council calls for clean Zarqa River

ZARQA (Petra) — Zarqa municipal council chairman Badri Bahaudin Sunday requested companies and factories on the banks of the Zarqa River not to pour wastewater or dump garbage, chemical materials or oil into the water. Mr. Bahaudin said the municipality will deepen the river and spray it with insecticides.

### CAEU to attend development talks

AMMAN (Petra) — The Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) will take part in a world seminar on development policies and cooperation among developing countries which is scheduled to be held in West Berlin on Wednesday. The five-day seminar, organised by the German Foundation for International Development in cooperation with specialised organisations, aims to exchange experiences in the field of development policies and economic cooperation among developing countries. The CAEU secretary general will leave Amman today to take part in the seminar which will be attended by heads and secretaries general of regional and international organisations.

### Qasr builds comprehensive school

KARAK (Petra) — Qasr Municipality near Karak is currently constructing a JD 650,000 comprehensive school for girls in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, Qasr Mayor Khalid Al Majali said Sunday. Mr. Majali went on to say that the municipality has floated a JD 11,000 tender for the maintenance and asphalt of roads in the village. The municipality is currently building an assembly hall at a cost of JD 60,000, Mr. Majali added.

### Alia takes part in Baptist convention

AMMAN (J.T.) — Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, has taken part in the Southern Baptist Convention which attracted more than 50,000 people to Atlanta, Georgia where the airline held its first annual Holy Land exhibition.

### Court sentences embezzler to 1 year

AMMAN (Petra) — The military governor has endorsed a military court decision convicting Youssef Ibrahim Al Ali of embezzling public funds and sentencing him to one year in prison.

## Find your way with the AWA

By Meg Abu Hamdan  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Getting around Jordan is a very real problem. Lack of readily available maps of the country means constantly stopping to ask local passersby the way and although finding your destination like this has its charm, it can be time consuming and frustrating. This situation, however, will soon be a thing of the past for early next month the American Women's Association's directory, "Welcome to Jordan," with its unique 20 pages of maps of Jordan, will be available in all the bookshops.

The American Women's Association (AWA) published their directory in 1973, when it was called "Welcome to Amman." In 1976 a larger edition was brought out containing for the first time maps of the central shopping areas of the capital. These maps were done, with official permission, by the women themselves. Now, some ten years later a much expanded, greatly refined edition will be published containing as well as the detailed maps of Amman and all the main cities and areas of Jordan, helpful hints for living in Jordan and a classified telephone directory listing telephone numbers of doctors, airline companies,

restaurants, government offices etc.

Proceeds for charity

The directory is being published by the AWA as a public service to introduce and promote the whole of Jordan. At a cost of JD 1, the project is not a money making one. The AWA have used advertising and donations to help defray the expenses and any money the AWA will make from the sale of the directory will go, like all the proceeds the society makes from any activity they organise, to various local charities. In line with the philosophy of the directory, the AWA tries to help charities and social societies all over Jordan. With the help of the Queen Alia Jordan Social Welfare Fund, the AWA managed to visit and help people in more than 28 villages all over the country just last year.

With a production staff of around 30 people working on it for 18 months, the AWA directory is a substantial volume that contains literally a mass of information. The first of the book's three sections is divided into 12 chapters which deal with all the various aspects of living in Jordan from a short history and social customs to public

transportation and sightseeing. Proceeding, each chapter is a delightful cartoon by a very talented senior from the American Community School Omar Rayyan.

The chapter on "Useful facts at a Glance," which includes Arabic words, phrases and numerals, distance tables, service routes among other items, is forwarded by a delightful cartoon of a tourist taking a photograph of a graciously smiling camel.

Perhaps best of all, however, is Rayyan's drawing for the chapter on "Housekeeping." A woman in western dress, carrying two carrier bags full of shopping, stops to stare at a local lady in traditional dress effortlessly carrying an even bigger load of groceries — precariously perched on her head.

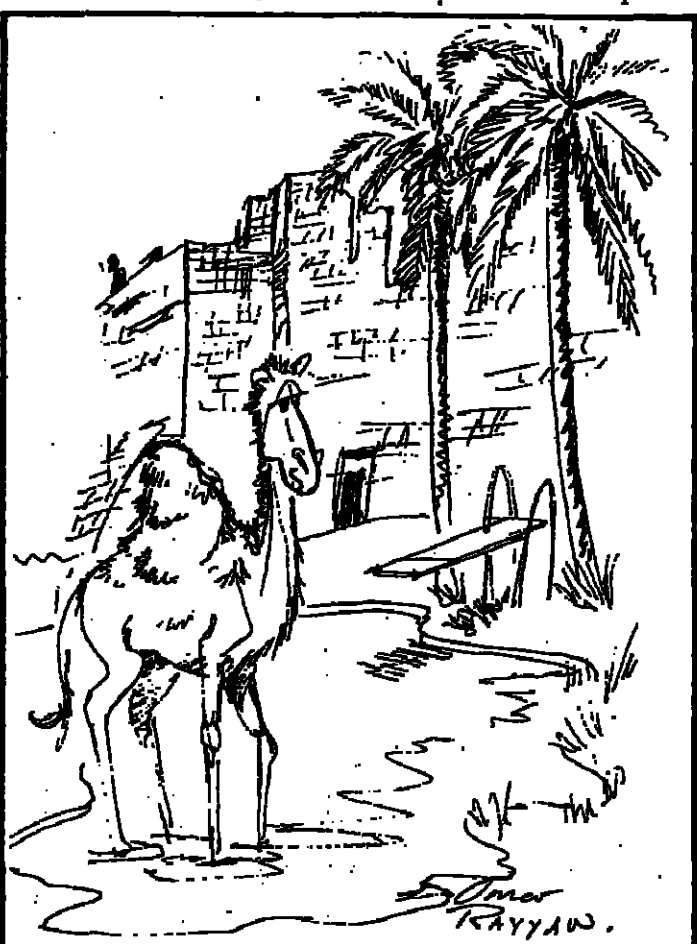
### Phone directory

The second section of the directory contains the classified telephone directory which is divided into two parts, Amman and other cities. The listing is by no means complete but rather representative of the more frequently used shops and services which have been submitted by the members of the AWA. Most of the listings in the Amman section are followed by a number and a grid code. The former refers to one of the enlarged maps of Amman and the grid code indicates the square on the map where the particular shop or office is located. This map linked directory is the first of its kind in Jordan.

### Maps and more

The final section of the directory contains the much prized and sought after maps. Commissioned from the Jordan National Geographic Society, they were made to the specifications set by the AWA. "Some of the maps were not all that recent," editor of the directory, Ann Sawalha told the Jordan Times, "but we included them as the philosophy of the new directory was to introduce all of Jordan. We've done as complete a job as possible."

The black and white pull-out maps include two of Amman followed by seven enlargements of each important area within the city. After that there are maps of Madaba, Karak, Salt, Aqaba, Ajloun, Irbid, Petra and Wadi Musa, Ma'an, Jerash and Zarqa. The AWA, being a voluntary organisation, is hoping that instead of using much needed funds to distribute the 10,000 copies of the directory, people will come to them. A good volume discount will be available. For further information about the directory people should write to Ann Sawalha, P.O. Box 2967.



Cartoons by Omar Rayyan precede each of the informative chapters in the American Women's Association directory

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## As always, the people suffer

THE RECENT statements and actions of Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega and his government will no doubt be seized upon by his opponents as further proof that the Sandinista regime is bent on imposing communist totalitarianism in Nicaragua. Indeed, the recent closure of the main opposition newspaper La Prensa and Mr. Ortega's call for supporters of U.S. President Ronald Reagan to leave Nicaragua almost invite this conclusion. Nevertheless, it would not be a fair assessment of the Sandinistas.

The crackdown came at the end of a week in which Nicaraguan leaders received what can only be called very mixed signals from different quarters of the international community. First came the somewhat unexpected turnaround vote in the U.S. House of Representatives last Wednesday to provide \$100 million in aid, including \$70 million in military assistance, to the American-created and backed contra forces fighting to overthrow the Sandinista regime. Then on Friday the World Court at The Hague ruled that the United States broke international law through its support of the contras and its mining of Nicaraguan harbours.

The U.S. had long ago announced, of course, that it does not recognise the court's authority in this matter, but the decision was an important moral victory for the Nicaraguan government. Moral authority carries little weight on the battlefield, however, and Mr. Ortega has understandably interpreted the House vote to resume military aid to the contras as a virtual declaration of war on Nicaragua. "What we have here is a war, and the only response to war is war," said the Sandinista leader at a rally Friday night.

So as events unfold in the embattled Central American republic during the coming months, it will be important to keep two points in mind. The first is that the human rights organisation Americas Watch published a remarkably favourable report on human rights in Nicaragua during 1985, particularly in comparison with conditions in neighbouring Central American countries, all of whom are close allies of the United States. Of special note in the Americas Watch evaluation was the high tolerance of the Sandinista regime for open criticism of its policies, the nearly complete lack of arbitrary arrest and detention, and the utter absence of the notorious "death squad" activity so prominent elsewhere in Central America.

The second point concerns the tactics of the U.S. and its contra allies. The United States has imposed a trade embargo on Nicaragua, resulting in shortages and hardship for the Nicaraguan people. The contras, having given up hope of defeating the Nicaraguan Army in the field, now concentrate on economic targets, which in the Nicaraguan context means farms, farmers, and agricultural cooperatives. The contras' goal, like that of the U.S. trade embargo, is to destroy the Nicaraguan economy and provoke popular unrest by reducing the living standards of the Nicaraguan people.

Here lies the paradox. The Reagan administration and its contra allies claim the Sandinistas have imposed a totalitarian system of government on Nicaragua against the wishes of the people. It seems more than a bit strange, then, that the contras are now resorting to tactics clearly designed to undermine the popular support which, in the Reagan-contra mythology, the Sandinista regime does not enjoy.

The outcome of this struggle cannot be foreseen. What we do know, however, is that in the atmosphere of extremism engendered by the ideological rigidity of the Reagan administration the Nicaraguan people seem destined for further suffering.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: Democratic dialogue

HIS Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan has established a new tradition in our society represented by a direct radio dialogue with citizens through which he proved for the citizens, wherever they were, the importance of continuous contact between the official and the citizen through media channels, the most prominent aspect of this dialogue being the vital topics discussed concerning our people here and under occupation, such as the five-year development plan. This plan means that Jordan will keep its promise to people across the bridge and that it will continue to preserve their Arab identity and respond to their aspirations by solving their problems and fulfilling their needs. This will help them to protect the Arab land and character behind the occupation walls and the call for steadfastness will gain more momentum and response. The Crown Prince has chosen to emphasise that the Jordanian development plan in the occupied territories is an implementation of the concept of comprehensive development which the Kingdom has always and still call for on a pan-Arab level. In the dialogue, the Prince also stressed the media role in promoting the Kingdom's development to reach a level of cooperation in both social and official levels. The Jordanian family appreciates this distinguished informative example by the Crown Prince and sees in it an important step on the way to strengthening the relations between officials and citizens.

### Al Dustour: A lesson in democracy

IN one of the plausible initiatives that indicate a real democratic behaviour, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan stood behind the radio microphone Saturday to talk directly to citizens, on the air, and respond to their inquiries about their problems. The best thing about this event lies in its spontaneity which underscores the warmth and depth of relationship between the citizen and leadership in this country. It was refreshing to see the Crown Prince assure citizens of the Gaza Strip that the problem regarding their travel documents would be decided upon in the near future especially as a comprehensive study has been conducted and since His Majesty King Hussein is personally concerned with this issue. The Crown Prince also stressed in his review of the West Bank development plan that the King gave special care to our brethren in the occupied territories which is a signal to the further improvement of their situation as well as the strengthening of the Arab character in confrontation to occupation designs. The many issues handled by the Crown Prince in this dialogue with citizens over the radio expressed his deep concern for the needs of the country and its citizens. It is also a lesson in direct democratic dialogue that is capable of moving the Jordanian citizen to a state of active participation.

### Sawt Al Shaab: King pursues Arab causes

FOLLOWING a tour aimed at serving our national causes and gaining more international support for the Arab just stand regarding the Arab-Israeli conflict, His Majesty King Hussein returned home to resume with his devoted people, the march of serious work for the Arab people. The Jordanian policy established by the King is focused on maintaining the national effort in constant movement in the direction of Arab solidarity. The efforts by His Majesty on both the Arab and international levels go in parallel lines with the aim of moving the stalled peace process and restoring the situation of no-war, no-peace in the region which means the loss of time and rights in a whirlwind of regional and international conflicts. The King's tour which included France, the United States and Britain was prompted by his concern for keeping the Arab cause on the agenda of international concern and in the minds of decision makers on the international level. Diplomatic struggle necessitates the consistent reminding that the absence of a just and comprehensive solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict means more disasters that threaten the fate of humanity and international stability. The efforts by His Majesty have gained the appreciation of the whole nation which has its hopes pinned to His Majesty to continue the effort on the Arab arena to unify ranks and achieve solidarity.

# The locomotive on the road to peace in the Middle East

By Dr. Waleed Sa'adi

IN his speech to the British Royal College for Defence Studies on June 18, 1986, His Majesty King Hussein touched upon many salient points regarding the Middle East, among which were his assessment that the Palestinian plight is the cause of all Middle East woes, that there will never be peace in the region and Israel will never achieve its security as long as there is no attempt to recognise the Palestinians' fundamental rights.

As things look now in the region it will take a magician or a wizard with a magic wand to concoct a formula or prescription for the areas quagmire. Indeed one does not know where to begin in the quest for a solution and it appears that everywhere the peace train moves from one station to another, it quickly backtracks to base one without even the benefit of brakes to slow down the backward motion. Why this is so is anybody's guess. But could it be that the locomotive's 242 engine is simply too small, and that's why it runs out of steam every time it makes an attempt to climb up the long and tortuous road from base one to base two and beyond? What concerns us here are the measures needed to beef up the 242 engine in order to give it the strength for the long haul on the path towards peace.

First, the peace train requires a more *terra firma* to rest on and serve as its foundation. There is now a consensus that solid foundation cannot be had without the attainment of strategic balance or equilibrium between the negotiating parties. No one who ever practised statesmanship can quarrel with this truism which has been proven correct, sound and indispensable time and again throughout history. To believe otherwise would simply be idle dreaming. And it is not suggested that the attainment of the proposed strategic balance should be to wage war. On the contrary it is proposed to wage peace. Simply put, strategic equilibrium is a prescription for peace and not war.

The fatal Arab reliance on their friends and allies to find a solution to their cause, instead of striving for strategic balance is indeed unprecedented.

Not in the distant past, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher remarked that her friends the Arab leaders cannot expect her or her government to find or make a solution to the Middle East problem. The solution, she said, must be found and made by the parties themselves. Britain can only help but cannot replace the role that the immediate parties to the conflict must fulfill themselves. President Reagan had uttered similar remarks on more than one occasion. Soviet leaders likewise made similar statements.

It is indeed unprecedented in history, both contemporary and ancient, that a nation or a group of nations seek solution to their collective national problem by

such a degree of reliance on their friends and allies. Only the Arab nations of today seem to take that course. Self-reliance does not seem to be in our political vocabulary. It is not suggested that nations should not rely on their allies or friends in the conduct of their foreign pursuits. Rather, the degree which a nation allows itself to be so totally dependent on others to find solutions to its pressing and urgent problems is the issue here.

Secondly, it must dawn on all concerned, especially the Israelis, that no enduring and lasting peace settlement can be had without the signature of the primary party, the Palestinians. One would have expected the Israelis not only to accept Palestinian participation but rather to insist on it. It is clear to all jurists, who ultimately would have to put in legally binding terms what the politicians or statesmen agree on, that any resolution of the Palestinian case without the Palestinian signature would always be suspect and cannot endure the legal challenges which could ensue from future generations. Why then the Israelis adamantly oppose Palestinian participation is indeed puzzling, if not outright short sighted. It is in their interest, their lasting and enduring interest, that they obtain a peace agreement bearing the signature of the Palestinians as well. Future Israeli generations will surely regret the present and past Israeli governments' stance on this issue. Who else can bind the future Palestinian generations,

legally and politically?

Thirdly, the living, irreversible and irrevocable connection and association between the Jordanians and the Palestinians, must be borne in mind at all times. Granted there are minorities on both sides who distinguish one subnationality from the other, but happily the greater majority believe in the common destiny of the two peoples.

For nearly four hundred years of living history, there had been a viable unity between the East Bank and Palestine. The bond runs deep in more than one dimension. The some 30 years of artificial and superficial separation which ensued after the destruction of the Ottoman Empire should not be given any more credence and relevancy than it rightfully deserves. To do otherwise would be tantamount to consolidating the infamous heritage of colonialism which was imposed on the Arabs after World War I.

Fourthly, for a truly comprehensive and lasting peace which could serve many generations to come and resolve the multidimensional aspects of the Palestinian case, the locomotive of peace needs a bigger engine than the 242 it has now. This is not a rejection of 242 but a plea for a wider and a more multidimensional approach to the conflict, which could serve all times and circumstances. The supplementary engine proposed is the partition resolution adopted

by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1947.

Yes, that partition plan is *de facto* dead and buried and many events had occurred since its adoption, and why suggest now that it be resurrected is a legitimate question. The answer though is simple. While that plan is all but forgotten, it is still living and kicking de jure. It constituted then and constitutes now the first and only attempt by the international community to resolve the Palestinian case from all its aspects and dimensions. There has not been another equivalent pronouncement by the international community on the Palestine case. All other resolutions were for more specific and limited objectives and none were multidimensional in the context of the total disposition of the Palestinian case. It is *de jure* viable and alive because it was not repudiated by another U.N. decision.

It is often stated that since the Palestinians had rejected that plan and had waged war to oppose it and obstruct its execution, the Arab side had lost legal standing to invoke it. Nothing could be more ridiculous, juridically speaking, and no just worth his salt would attempt to allege that the Arab rejection had rendered that plan null and void. Why this is so is obvious to every serious observer. To begin with that plan was conceived and adopted despite of Arab rejection and was never

contingent on Arab acceptance or rejection. Its legality had not been violated because the Arabs continued to oppose it. Arab acceptance was never a *sine qua non* for its legality and operation.

Granted, time had elapsed and many events, and serious ones for that matter, had crossed over the bridge. One needs to be a realist as well as legally minded. That is why what is proposed here is not the implementation of that plan but rather to take into consideration as well it would be interesting to note that the United Nations Palestine Conciliation Commission which was established by the United Nations in 1949 to help resolve the case had scored a major success when it succeeded in arranging for Arab and Israeli representatives to meet in Lausanne on May 12, 1949. During that meeting, the Arabs and Israelis signed a protocol which provided that the 1947 partition plan be the starting point for discussion. What is proposed therefore is not the implementation of the partition plan but rather that it be taken into consideration in dealing with the dimensions of the Palestine case not touched upon by Security Council resolution 242.

The above is not an exhaustive list of matters that could help the peace process. They certainly are not the panacea to the stalemate. But maybe, just maybe, they contain the element needed to put the train of peace on the right course.

## Craxi: The man who sought to update Italy's image with political stability

ROME (R) — Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, who resigned last Friday after his government lost a key parliamentary vote, has tried to modernise his country's image by setting up a more stable government.

Craxi, Italy's first Socialist prime minister, has held together the country's longest-serving administration since World War II. If he goes, his five-party coalition will have lasted two years and 10 months, having broken last November a post-war record for longevity after just 27 months in office.

Appointed at the age of 49 in August 1983, Craxi decided Italy needed political and economic stability, and a higher-profile foreign policy.

But his efforts to change the traditional face of Italian politics won him enemies at home, while his foreign policy sometimes perplexed allies more used to an Italian position of discreet conformity within NATO and the European Community.

Craxi, a right-wing Socialist from Milan, fully backed both groupings. He made it clear he supported decisions of earlier administrations to deploy U.S. Cruise missiles in Sicily as part of a NATO response to Soviet medium-range rockets.

But at the same time he tried to portray Italy as a mediating force between the two superpowers, a line which has not entirely pleased either of them.

In May 1984, Washington slammed down Craxi's proposal to lure the Soviets back to the arms negotiating table on the basis of a freeze by both sides on deployment of medium-range missiles. Meanwhile, Moscow continued to criticise Italy for deploying Cruise.

As part of his conception of Italy as a Mediterranean power, Craxi also worked for a new European Community initiative in the Middle East. But most of Italy's community partners showed little interest.

Craxi scored points at home by refusing a U.S. request to extradite Palestinian official Mohammed (Abu) Abbas, accused by Washington of plotting last October's hijack of the Italian liner Achille Lauro, in which an American was killed.

The move nearly toppled the coalition when the pro-Israeli Republican Party withdrew in protest. But no alternative administration could be put together and the government was reinstated.

Domestically, Craxi has tried to modify the tradition of consensus politics whereby government policies sought to accommodate or buy off the interests of all parties, including the opposition Communist Party (PCI).

Craxi's supporters believed this tradition had caused chaos in the economy, leading to a public

sector deficit spiralling over 100,000 billion lire (\$60 billion) a year.

Craxi has showed himself ready to manipulate parliamentary rules ruthlessly. Critics coined the word "decisionism" to describe what they saw as his authoritarian style.

To the delight of big business, he took on the Communists, bludgeoning through parliament a decree which chopped back the previously sacrosanct index-linked wage rises for blue- and white-collar workers.

He then defied the powerful lobby of self-employed traders and businessmen, passing draconian measures to stop tax evasion.

Inflation under his coalition government fell from 16 per cent to less than nine per cent in 18 months.

Craxi's handling of the Socialist Party (PSI), which fell into the doldrums under its former left-leaning leader Francesco de Martino, showed his grasp of political realities.

Taking over as secretary in 1976, Craxi aimed to create a vigorous Western-orientated party of anti-Communist social democrats. He abolished its Marxist hammer-and-sickle emblem in favour of a red carnation.

Without greatly increasing the Socialist vote from around 11 per cent, he steered the party into a key position between the much larger Christian Democrats and Communists.

When the Christian Democrats lost more than five per cent of their vote in 1983 general elections they were forced to offer Craxi the premiership which they had traditionally held.

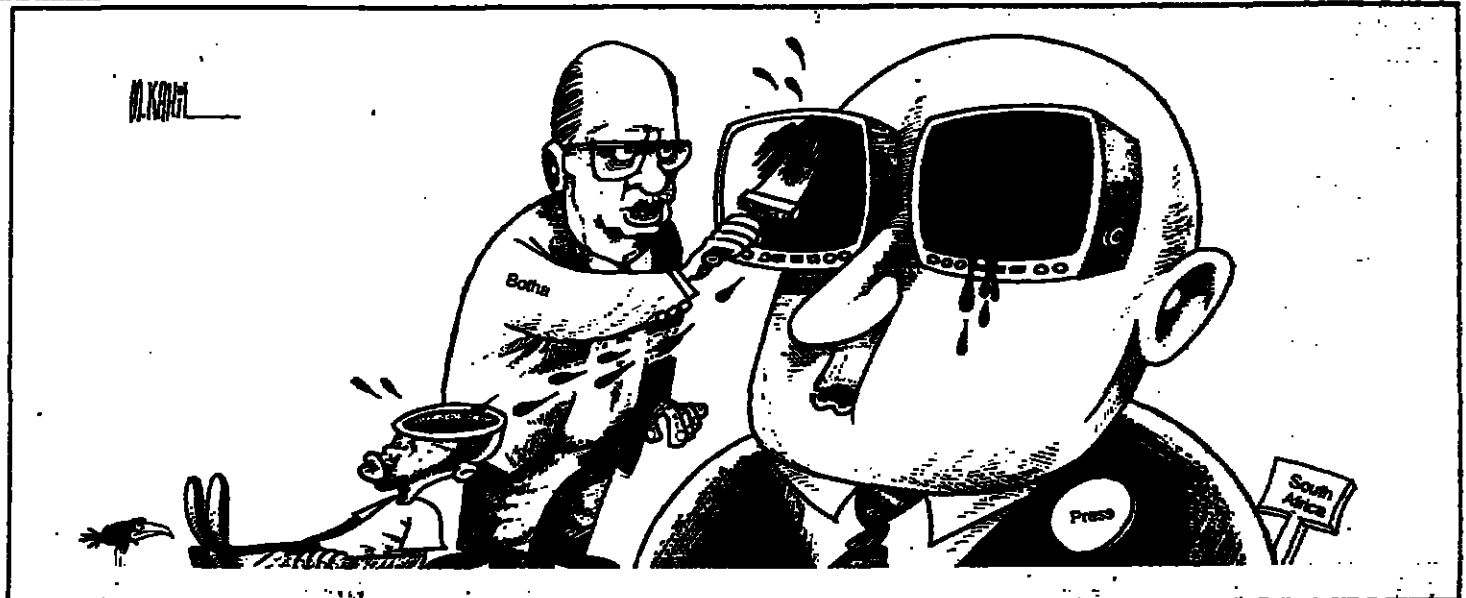
Benedetto (Bettino) Craxi was born in Milan on February 24, 1924, the son of a Sicilian lawyer. He studied law, but embarked at once on a political career in the young Socialist movement.

He joined his party's central committee at 23 and became a member of parliament for Milan at the age of 34.

Craxi chafed at his party's stagnation in the 1960s and early 70s and was the obvious choice for secretary after the Socialists' worst-ever showing in the 1976 elections. He caused an immediate stir by firing half the party's headquarters staff.

His first major coup was in 1978. When Christian Democratic President Giovanni Leone resigned in a tax scandal, Craxi helped secure the election of Sandro Pertini, an elderly Socialist who later became Italy's most popular president ever.

Pertini repaid his debt a year later by inviting Craxi to form a government during one of Italy's cyclical crises. His first effort failed, but in 1980 Craxi took the PSI into coalition with the Christian Democrats to give Italy its first majority government since 1974.



## Israeli law in the service of expropriation

Ron Jourard  
The Jerusalem Post

IT'S BEEN impossible to discover how much West Bank land has been registered in the names of Jews, writes Ramallah lawyer Raja Shehadeh in *Occupier's Law - Israel and the West Bank*. The information, he charges, is kept in a "secret" land registration department at military headquarters in accordance with Military Order 569.

Shehadeh, son of lawyer Aziz Shehadeh, who was murdered last year, is the founder of Law in the Service of Man, the West Bank affiliate of the International Commission of Jurists. The book has been published in Washington D.C. by the Institute for Palestine Studies.

Order 569 provides for the registration of transactions in state land or land that has been seized for military or public use. The property rights of West Bank settlers are based on these transactions.

The records kept according to Order 569 are in fact stored at the Jerusalem Land Registry Office. While it is true that access to them is restricted to those empowered to deal in state lands — virtually always Jews, they are not secret. Similar restrictions govern access to records in the seven Arab administered Tabu offices in the West Bank. Likewise, other records maintained by the government, such as the Population Register, are open only to those with a legitimate interest. Furthermore, a researcher or journalist seeking information on the records can obtain special permission to examine them or receive answers to questions on their contents.

This, he writes, is Israel's "declared aim" and reflects a "definite and deliberate" policy.

Shehadeh seems to ignore the fact that the intense disagreement among Israelis over what to do with the West Bank precludes the formulation of any clear-cut, long-term policy for the area. At most, the beginnings of such a policy can be discerned in the ambiguous language of the Camp David agreement. And, as Shehadeh notes, that document binds Israel to the "principle of withdrawal of its military government

and the establishment of local autonomy for the Palestinians."

To attribute Israel's legal manoeuvres on the West Bank to an unequivocal master-plan is thus unduly pessimistic.

Shehadeh ignores the positive side of Israeli legal action in the West Bank. For example, in 1971 a military order amended Jordanian labour law to facilitate the resolution of work dispute through arbitration. A 1980 order extended the Jordanian Education and Cultural Law to recognise West Bank universities as degree-granting institutions.

But Shehadeh is on firmer ground when he charges that Israel's settlement policy is a "distortion of existing law and of Israel's duty as an occupier." He notes that according to Article 55 of the 1907 Hague Regulations, which Israel recognises, the occupying power shall be regarded only as the usufruct and administrator of state property.

"A usufructer may enjoy the use of the property but may not impair its substance or alter its character," Shehadeh notes.

He states that the settlement of the Jews in the West Bank is contrary to the Fourth Geneva Convention, to which Israel is a signatory. Article 49 of the convention bars the occupying power from the "transfer or deportation of its own civilian population into the territory it occupies."

He does not discuss the history of the article, which was designed to protect the separate national existence of the local inhabitants and their economic welfare. Nor does he consider the possibility that the "voluntary" movement of Jews to the occupied territory may not come under the ban.

Shehadeh also describes the military government and civilian administration in the West Bank, and the area's judicial system. The last part of the book is titled "Violations of Palestinian Human Rights in the West Bank."

*Occupier's Law* requires more thorough footnoting, especially in view of the gravity of some of its charges.

Footnotes are in order, for example, when the author states: "An illiteracy (sic) programme serving around 8,000 adults was asked by the social welfare department to stop on the grounds that it uses prohibited books." (p.9)

Or: "The military courts have tried cases of murder committed by Palestinians against other Palestinians. The decision to transfer such cases (from a local court) to a military court often appears to be due to the fact that the accused is a collaborator whom the military is interested in protecting." (p.85).

Or: "The most significant restriction which ... the Palestinian (local) councils suffer from is the need to request permission from the military authorities to borrow money and to accept money that is offered as a gift or a loan. The power to refuse or grant such permits (sic) is used as a punishment or reward by the authorities against the municipalities and villages." (p.68)

The book would make a stronger impact if it were better documented and if the author avoided polemic. Facts speak for the selves.

But despite its excursions into the realm of propaganda, *Occupier's Law* is a good source for anyone interested in the legal aspects of Israel's occupation.

## Chirac faces challenges after 100 days in office

By Audrey Stuart  
Reuter

PARIS — One hundred days after he formed his rightist government, French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac is faced with a sharp decline in popularity and mounting labour opposition to his tough economic and social policies.

He has forced through a series of measures to liberalise the economy despite what he termed, "provocative blocking tactics" by the Socialist opposition, but his pledge that France would soon regain its economic dynamism is taking longer than he hoped.

Justifying the delay, Finance Minister Edouard Balladur has said: "No policy can produce

results in a couple of weeks... the effects of our policy will be felt in the autumn."

A recent opinion poll in the weekly Paris Match showed that only 49 per cent of those questioned in June were satisfied with Chirac's performance compared with 52 per cent in May.

Socialist President Francois Mitterand has meanwhile seen a resurgence in popularity since being forced into an uneasy power-sharing relationship with Chirac's RPR-UDF coalition.

Also worrying for the government was the survey's finding that the French are beginning to have doubts about the left-right "cohabitation" situation.

According to the survey, 44 per

cent thought cohabitation was bad for France against 36 per cent in May, while those in favour fell to 40 per cent from 48 per cent last month.

Chirac has said he is not worried by his fall in opinion polls and will not reverse moves towards freeing the economy.

But the government's announcements that it will restrain wage rises and reduce subsidies to the ailing textile, steel and shipbuilding sectors have triggered protests from the unions.

The extent of discontent was felt in Paris in early June when underground and bus services were badly disrupted by a strike by the capital's transport authorities.

France's civil servants, rail and

electricity and gas employees have all recently staged separate strikes against planned staff cuts and wage freezes.

Shipyard workers in southern France staged violent protests after one of the country's two main shipbuilders said it could no longer meet its payments with the government's cut in subsidies to the industry. Some 7,000 jobs will be lost if it goes into liquidation.

Trade unions wield little real political power in France and have suffered a rapid loss of members over recent years.

But the recent strikes in the public sector have been more widely followed by union members than during the last Socialist government and further protests are planned.



## German team documents 5,000 years of copper mining industry at Feinan

The following article is part one in a three-part series on excavation at the Feinan-copper mining site in south Jordan. Parts two and three of the series will appear in this week's Jordan Times.

Text and Photos  
By Rami G. Khouri  
Special to the Jordan Times

THREE seasons of archaeological investigations by a West German team in the copper-rich Feinan region, overlooking the Wadi 'Araba in south Jordan, have begun to contribute substantial new information about the fascinating tale of humankind's technological development over the past 5,000 years.

The Feinan area is perhaps unique among Jordanian antiquities sites in that it was not only a settlement site that was repeatedly inhabited over a period of several millennia, but also a site of continuous technological development. The Feinan area is rich in copper ore, and bright green seams of copper often pierce through the surface of the ground rocks and cliff-faces to sparkle in the warm, sunny terrain. People have noticed the copper for thousands of years, and

settled at Feinan in ancient times to mine, smelt, and export large quantities of the metal.

The German Mining Museum at Bochum, West Germany, has surveyed and excavated in the Feinan area during the past three years, aiming to reconstruct the mining and smelting industries that flourished there in antiquity. Their third season, completed in April of this year, was a rich one that allowed them to identify and excavate copper smelting furnaces from the Chalcolithic/Early Bronze Age (around 3000 B.C.) and from the Iron Age IIC period (around 800-600 B.C.).

The Bochum Museum project, headed by Dr. Andreas Hauptmann, has now identified copper mines, smelters and slag heaps from at least four distinct eras — the Chalcolithic/Early Bronze, Iron, Roman/Byzantine, and Medieval Arab/Islamic periods. This allows the scholars "to trace the evolution of ancient copper mining and smelting

technologies over a period of 5,000 years," Dr. Hauptmann told the Jordan Times in a recent interview here.

### How to visit

The Feinan area can be visited without much difficulty with a four-wheel-drive, high clearance vehicle. You reach Feinan by turning off the highway through the Wadi 'Araba.

Heading south, the turnoff is 54 kilometres south of Safi village, or 24.5 kilometres south of the Salameh police post where cars must stop for a routine identification check. From Agaba, the turnoff to Feinan is 135 kilometres north of the airport junction that marks the start of the Wadi 'Araba highway.

A paved road (marked by a blue road sign that reads in Arabic: "Feinan 18 kilometres") leads to the small settlement at 'Ain Fidan ("Fidan spring"). From near the large new schoolhouse at 'Ain Fidan, you need a four-wheel-drive vehicle to travel the well marked but often rough dirt track that leads the last 11

kilometres to Feinan, also known as Khirbet Feinan.

### Wadi Fidan antiquities

Before driving in to Feinan, you can visit a dozen ancient habitation and metal-working sites in the Wadi Fidan, as the wadi winds through a landscape of low hills for 3.5 kilometres west of the spring. The Wadi Fidan ruins were first discovered by Fritz Frank and Nelson Glueck in 1934-35, but were successively examined in more detail recently by Tom Raikes (an English engineer who has worked in south Jordan for over a decade) and Professor William Jobling of Sydney University, Australia.

According to the preliminary analysis of the extensive pottery and flint tools, these sites were inhabited over a long period spanning the Neolithic/Chalcolithic to the Roman/Byzantine eras. Dr. Jobling's interim readings indicate the pottery from the Wadi Fidan sites dates predominantly from the Late Neolithic/Chalcolithic period (around 6000-4000 B.C.), with some sherds from the Late Bronze, Iron, Late Roman and Byzantine periods.

The westernmost site in the Wadi Fidan is a 100-metre-diameter rocky "island" in the wadi bed, at the mouth of the Fidan gorge, about 3.5 kilometres west of the spring. Wall remains are visible on much of the site. From here to the spring, both banks of the Wadi Fidan have remains of ancient settlements, including several other mounds or hillsides with traces of walls, towers and building foundations; ancient field lines; stone-built water conduits; circular stone arrangements that may be ancient burials or hearths; and evidence of smelting works.

The most extensive smelting remains in the Wadi Fidan are on the summit of a long hill on the south bank of the wadi, a kilometre west of the spring. The hilltop is covered with dark heaps of copper slag, and also has remains of buildings, furnaces, copper ore, copper flint tools and pottery. Raikes suggests the foundations of a large rectangular building with smaller rectangular rooms may be from a Roman



Dr. Andreas Hauptmann stands next to a battery of Chalcolithic/Early Bronze Age copper smelting furnaces excavated and preserved this year.

period barracks block that accommodated the copper industry workers.

About 11 kilometres east of Fidan is the large, sprawling site of Khirbet Feinan, often associated with the sites of Biblical Punon and Roman Phaino. The Czech scholar Alois Musil first examined the area in 1898, followed by Frank in 1934 and Glueck in 1935. Another German, Hans-Dieter Kind, surveyed the area in 1966 for the Jordanian Natural Resources Authority, and estimated there were some 200 ancient mines in the Feinan region. Professor Jobling surveyed the area in 1979, and a team headed by Dr. Burton McDonald of St. Francis Xavier University (Canada) and Dr. Frank Koucky (College of Wooster, Ohio, USA) carried out a brief reconnaissance survey around Feinan in 1985.

The most extensive research at Feinan has been the Archaeometallurgical Survey of Ancient Mining and Smelting

Sites in the Greater Feinan Area and the Southern 'Araba," the on-going research project of the German Mining Museum at Bochum. A brief exploratory season in 1983 and the first two survey and excavation seasons in 1984 and 1986 showed that copper mining and smelting in the greater Feinan area started as early as the Chalcolithic period (around 4300-3300 B.C.), and certainly took place during the Early and Middle Bronze, Iron, Persian, Nabataean, Roman, Byzantine and Islamic periods.

The German survey has pushed back the earliest known exploitation of the Wadi 'Araba ores, and revealed an ancient copper mining industry on a much larger scale than had been thought previously. Feinan was the major copper mining and smelting centre on the east side of the Wadi 'Araba, as can still be seen from the extensive remains on the large (over 500 x 300 metres) Khirbet Feinan site nestled among the junction of several wadis.

## Randa Habib's Corner

### Strag mail

I am not going to talk about lost parcels or registered mail which goes astray as I am convinced that this major issue is being constantly studied by the Ministry of Communications. Today I am concerned not about the distribution of mail but rather the handling of mail that is sent from Amman. First of all someone should give a few geography lessons to employees at post offices or at least provide them with a list of cities and countries of the world in order to avoid telegrams destined for Rome going to France or being sent to Tunis and charged at the rate for Egypt.

A friend of mine who sent a telegram to Casablanca with a clear mention of Morocco, saw that the employee at the post office was writing on the receipt: "Telegram to France." He drew the employee's attention to the fact that he wished to send it to Morocco, not France. But the employee insisted that Casablanca is a city in France. Another peculiarity is the postal rate. A company which sends the same six pages of accounts to Britain each week addresses the envelope: "attention accountancy" but their receipt says: "Send to Mr. Attention." And surprisingly this company is never charged the same amount for the same envelope with the same contents sent to the same address.

Finally, can we please have readable information on the slips notifying us about registered mail. Sometimes, in the case of an office or shared P.O. box, it is hard to tell to whom the slip is addressed. Those slips being written in Arabic and there is no excuse for such bad handwriting. The result is of course that everybody tries to guess to whom it is addressed and often it is impossible. One of them has to go to the post office to enquire or else everybody waits for the second reminder slip, hoping that this time the name will be clearer.

## Launch failures hit satellite owners

Recent rocket failures mean that countries such as the U.S. which want to launch satellites may have to turn to Russia or China to get the job done. David Marsh reports on a backlog which could cause cash and political trouble.

PARIS — A large backlog in satellite launches looks likely as a result of the recent run of failures which have afflicted Western space vehicles, including the main members of the U.S. launcher fleet and Ariane, the West European rocket.

Over the next two years, about 30 commercial communications satellites are due to be placed in orbit either by Ariane or the shuttle. Delta and Atlas-Centaur vehicles operated by the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

With all these launchers grounded for the immediate future, satellite owners have been left with little prospect other than to wait for the technical problems to be resolved, according to Mr. David Lippy, president of the Centre for Space Policy, a Massachusetts consultancy.

The delays, says Mr. Lippy, may cause cash problems for concerns which have built their space vehicles and are counting on their earnings revenue. Among the companies affected by the delays are Western Union, Hughes Aircraft, Satellite Business Systems and GTE of the U.S.

Governments which have booked either Ariane or the shuttle over the next two years for the launch of communications and TV-broadcasting satellites include Australia, India, Indonesia, Sweden, Britain, France and West Germany.

GTE, which has four satellites in orbit and plans to send two more into space over the next year, both on Ariane, said the launch delays were "causing tremendous concern" in the satellite industry.

The launch business is valued at about \$500 million a year. Before the recent accidents, the business was split about evenly between NASA and Airspace, the French company which sells launch slots on Ariane.

It has emerged recently that the cause of the latest failure, which destroyed an Ariane rocket as it was taking off on May 30, may turn out to be serious enough to stop flights of the rocket at least until the end of the year.

Airspace said it could not speculate on the reason for the mishap, which caused the loss of a communications satellite owned by Intelsat, the Washington organisation which operated space vehicles for international telephone calls.

The French concern, which has an order book for satellite launches valued at \$1.5 billion and hopes to operate eight Ariane

flights a year from 1987, has set up a board of inquiry to investigate the accident. The board's first report is due on June 30.

Mr. Rodney Buckland, a British space consultant, said the failure was connected with the rocket's third-stage motor.

He says this is the fourth occasion since 1982 that this motor — a high-thrust engine which burns a mixture of liquid oxygen and liquid hydrogen — has performed badly enough to cause the loss of a satellite.

The run of failures, according to Mr. Buckland, could point towards a fundamental flaw in the engine which may take some time to sort out.

The problem will be causing headaches for Mr. Jean Sollier, who has just taken over as chairman at Societe Europeenne Propulsion (SEP), the French company which makes the engines for all three Ariane rocket stages.

A possible solution for companies hit by the hiatus in Western launches is to turn to either the Soviet Union or China, both of which have offered to launch Western satellites.

This may, however, fail to be a panacea, at least for U.S. companies. The U.S. State Department said that munitions-control regulations, covering the export of hardware which is militarily sensitive, would preclude the shipping of satellites from the U.S. to the Soviet Union for launch.

Transport of satellites to China is also controlled by the regulations. Rules drawn up by Cocom, the Paris-based body which supervises exports from NATO nations to Communist countries, may pose a further impediment to sending satellites to China for launch.

According to the State Department, however, there is under the rules no objection in principle to satellites travelling to China. Each request would have to be considered on its merits, a process which would take about four weeks.

Cocom would also have to be consulted before satellites could leave the U.S. for China, even for a short period before a space launch.

China has already signed an outline agreement with Teresat, a Houston-based company, to take into space two satellites, the first of which could enter orbit at the end of next year.

The State Department said that Teresat had yet to file a request for the export licences needed before the launches can take place.

— Financial Times Feature



An ancient mine with a triple-shaft entrance in Wadi Khalid, north of Feinan

## Link established between mental strain and cancer and heart attacks

By Michael Odenwald

CAN mental or psycho-social factors cause cancer? And can the outbreak of a malignant tumour be forestalled by, say, preventive behaviour therapy?

These are questions the Prospective Psychosomatic Intervention Study, a joint project coordinated by Heidelberg psychologist Ronald Grossarth-Maticek, seeks to answer.

Work began in 1972 and has been carried out by several German universities in collaboration with the London University Institute of Psychiatry. Just over 2,200 Heidelberg patients with case histories testifying mainly to serious mental strain were monitored for 10 years, with the emphasis on causes of death.

The data evaluation now completed proves, Grossarth says, that a definite connection exists between factors that cause mental strain and a number of complaints such as cancer, heart attacks and strokes, with specific long-term stress situations triggering attacks.

Four categories of mental state have been found to trigger an illness by means of a number of psychosomatic links in a chain. The first category is a state of chronic hopelessness such as may occur after the loss of a partner due to separation or death or as a result of permanent frustration due to targets that defy achievement.

"People who come in this category are constantly on the lookout for nearness and close ties to the point of symbiosis with the person who is most important to

them yet withdraws from them," the Heidelberg psychologist says. "They feel the distance created by, say, separation to be intolerably great. They may also feel the desire for symbiosis on account of what they see as an imperfectly appreciated understanding of their situation by the person in question."

"The person's death may have the same effect, as may further shocking or overtaxing experiences in his or her connection."

The Heidelberg case histories show this category of patient to be much likelier to suffer from cancer of various kinds than, say, a smoker who does not suffer from mental strain or anguish.

Cardiac and circulatory complaints, diabetes, ulcers and high blood pressure can be due to the second category of mental state attributable to "chronic annoyance by other people."

In such cases the patient, far from seeking the nearness of the other person, is keen to keep his or her distance or to separate, feeling one or more important persons to be too close for comfort.

The people who are felt to be too close for comfort may be partners in private life, workmates or the boss.

Patients are in a dilemma because they cannot keep the distance they would prefer in the long run for fear of financial consequences in the event of a clash at, say, work.

A third category of patient is associated with neurotic and psychotic states of mind such as long-term anxiety, endogenic depression or schizophrenia.

Patients in this category suffer from a regular (but not clockwork) alternation between the desire for proximity to people who are important to them and a sense of detachment expressed by separation or keeping their distance.

There may also be intermediate stages when a balance is struck between proximity and detachment, nearness and distance.

This balance is the hallmark of the fourth category, characterised by what Grossarth calls the "relative absence of chronic degenerative complaints." Patients who come in this category may live to a ripe old age.

They are well able to regulate their behaviour toward people who are most important to them in the event of conflict.

They can increase their distance from people who have a detrimental effect and are able to cautiously approach people who have a beneficial effect.

People in this fourth category are also capable of taking a balanced view of the person who is most important to them, seeing both his (or her) good and bad points.

Patients in the first category tend to idealise their nearest and dearest, patients in the second category to see only the negative features of their personalities.

The establishment of a link between certain diseases and personality traits is one important finding of the survey. Another is that these states of mind can be treated by psychotherapists.

"We can thus show that these four types are not genetically

inherent," Grossarth says. "Otherwise they would not respond to behavioural therapy." He feels the findings justify drawing up a theory of how to deal with one's own ambivalence.

As people can pull out all the emotional stops in the event of conflict, feeling emotions ranging from exaggerated love and idealisation to denigration and hatred, sometimes fluctuating between the two extremes, the aim of Grossarth's therapy is to offset extremes in assessment of the person who triggers the conflict by, say, boosting ability to love.

Another aim of treatment is to eliminate the blockade of expressing and satisfying requirements that results from such mutually exclusive emotional assessments of the key person as love and hatred.

Grossarth cites Heidelberg case histories of patients assigned to therapy groups to show that treatment can have the desired result.

Fifty per cent of patients in categories one and two, particularly liable to suffer from organic complaints as a result of

psychological in charge of the project, "that many patients are unable to monitor their performance despite the desire to succeed."

"They fail mainly because they are unable to forget previous failures."

The Munich scientists compare them with computers, saying that depressives seem to flash on their monitor screens the message "memory in use."

In tests they have great difficulty in repeating lists of words they have just been told to memorise. Their memories are clearly blocked by the thought of previous failures.

Unfinished ideas, often impossible ideas, kept flashing through their minds, making them

virtually incapable of concentrating on fresh tasks.

Although the Max Planck scientists deal solely in basic research, their findings will not, it is said, be without effect on the treatment of patients suffering from depression.

There would seem to be little point in first trying to boost their self-confidence, which is the usual approach.

Therapist and patient must start by search for and identifying the unfulfillable aims and intentions that constantly weigh down on the patient.

Depressives can learn in this way how to abandon unrealistic objectives and not see all tasks as equally important — Stuttgarter Nachrichten.

## Probe reveals how depression can damage short-term memory

MUNICH research scientists report new findings on depressives. They apparently suffer not from lack of motivation or courage after setbacks or failures but from poor performance of their short-term memories in certain circumstances.

Helplessness and depression were the terms of reference of a research project at the Munich Max Planck Psychology Institute in which scientists sought to identify the causes of these shortfalls in performance.

If patients are adequately motivated, which they were found to be in dealing with tasks set them, why is it they fail when faced with a fresh and easily solved task?

"The problem seems to be," says Professor Julius Kuhl, the

psychologist in charge of the project, "that many patients are unable to monitor their performance despite the desire to succeed."

"They fail mainly because they are unable to forget previous failures."

The Munich scientists compare them with computers, saying that depressives seem to flash on their monitor screens the message "memory in use."

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Unfinished ideas, often impossible ideas, kept flashing through their minds, making them

## Scientists plan space-age international study of global Earth and its environment

By Jim Fuller

WASHINGTON (USIA) — Scientists should use advanced computers, polar-orbiting satellites and the proposed space station to study the entire Earth and to monitor the profound impact of human activity on the global environment, according to a research panel of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

A three-year study by the Earth System Sciences Committee released June 26 called for development of an international research programme that will lead, in the mid-1990s, to an integrated system for observing the Earth.

The programme would centre on the coordinated research of three federal agencies — the National Oceanic and

Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the National Science Foundation (NSF) and NASA.

The study also calls for international cooperation in conducting global observations from space and from various locations on the Earth's surface.

Officials estimated that the Earth system science programme would cost a combined total of \$1,000 million a year for the three federal agencies. The budgets required to implement the committee's recommendations have not yet been reviewed by Congress.

"Now, thanks to rapid advances in space technology, including sophisticated spacecraft, new air, sea and space-borne sensors, and enormous computing capability, we will be able to measure, monitor, model and finally begin

to understand Earth as a system and the effects of natural and man-made change on our global environment," NASA Administrator James Fletcher told reporters.

"For the first time in history we have the capability to observe the entire Earth from the outer reaches of its atmosphere to its molten inner core," said Erich Bloch, director of the National Science Foundation.

Bloch said that Earth science traditionally has advanced through studies of the planet's individual components: atmosphere, oceans, ice cover, crust and interior. But global observations, space technology and computing advances are providing new tools to probe the complex interactions among the

Earth's components and the effects of these interactions upon Earth history and evolution.

Fletcher said one of the most urgent challenges for the new Earth system science is to determine the profound yet largely unknown consequences of human activity on the global environment.

"Dramatic alterations in the atmosphere and on the surface of Earth are changing life patterns permanently," he said. "Large-scale extraction and use of fossil fuels, destruction of our forests (to make land available) for agricultural use, and the widespread use of chemicals to control animal and plant disease are some of the many changes we have imposed on our environment."

Francis Bretherton, chairman of the Earth System Science Committee, said of particular concern is the steady rise of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere due to the worldwide burning of fossil fuels such as coal and oil.

Carbon dioxide, together with chemicals like chlorofluorocarbons released by aerosol propellants and refrigerators, are the so-called "greenhouse" gases that trap infrared radiation emitted by the Earth and act like a blanket to warm the Earth's surface and lower atmosphere.

Bretherton said computer models predict a doubling of atmospheric carbon dioxide before the middle of the next century, causing a global warming of two to three degrees Celsius

and substantial changes in rainfall patterns worldwide.

"At first sight these effects may not seem large," he said, "but they are comparable to those that have already occurred in the 18,000 years since the last ice age, when the world was a very different place in which to live, and they would take place over only a few decades to a century."

Bretherton said the cause for the rapid growth of another greenhouse gas, called methane or marsh gas, is also unknown. One suspect is the increased productivity of rice paddies associated with the green revolution.

"These changes seem irreversible... but they will take climate and our natural environment outside the range of

historical experience," he said. "Our children and grandchildren throughout the world will have to develop new definitions of what is normal, to adjust their expectations of floods and droughts, to alter their supplies of food and water to cope with new realities."

Bretherton said some of the changes may be beneficial and some may be harmful, but unless they are understood in a timely manner, "all are likely to be stressful."

The NASA research panel has recommended a near-term programme of Earth measurements and observations that will extend over the next decade, utilising current satellite capabilities, and a long-term era beginning in the mid-1990s that

will draw upon new capabilities provided by the space station.

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration can now provide remote sensing through two types of weather satellites. These include the Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite, or "GOES," which operates from a perch 35,680 kilometres above the equator, and polar orbiting satellites that orbit 752 kilometres above the Earth. These satellites provide high-resolution images of cloud cover and other features of the Earth and its land and water.

NASA and NOAA plan to use permanent, astronaut-tended remote sensing platforms to be operated in the 1990s as part of the space station system.



# England juggles lineup to prevent India sweep

LONDON (R) — England's selectors sprang a major surprise Sunday when they named Northamptonshire opener Wayne Larkins for the third and final cricket test against India at Edgbaston starting on Thursday.

Larkins last played for his country in 1981 and in 11 test innings he has scored only 176 runs. The selectors, desperate for success after seven consecutive test defeats, have made several changes from the side beaten in the last test at Headingley. A first call for Worcestershire's prolific wicket-taker, Neal Radford and a return to the fold

for Essex paceman Neil Foster were both widely predicted.

And, as expected, with the return of David Gower after injury, Allan Lamb is dropped after a run of 45 successive appearances since his debut in 1982.

But the appearance of Larkins in England's 12 is little short of staggering.

The 32-year-old right-hander

had played just six first class innings this season when the selectors met on Friday. Those knocks had brought him only 43 runs at an average of 7.16.

It seems that Larkins has earned the right to replace Wilf Slack by virtue of an elegant 40 in front of England and Middlesex captain Mike Gatting during last Wednesday's Natwest Trophy tie.

Peter May, chairman of the selectors, said: "Larkins was our reserve opener for five of the six tests against Australia last summer but didn't get a chance because the side was so settled."

"Slack is a little unlucky but he's not playing as confidently as he should be. He will not be forgotten."

In fairness to Larkins, he is a player of great style and personality whose presence will lift spirits as England try to avoid an Indian clean sweep.

He won the last of his six test caps against Australia at the Oval in 1981. Despite averaging only 16, Larkins looked set for a bright international future — until signing for the rebel tour of South Africa in 1982.

## Becker survives pressure of early Wimbledon rounds

By Brian Creighton  
Reuters

LONDON — Boris Becker's nerves survived a fraught first week at the Wimbledon Tennis Championships despite a suggestion from his latest victim that the West German teenager may self-destruct.

Australian Paul McNamee seized a set from the champion in the 6-4 6-4 4-6 6-4 third round match Saturday and was adamant afterwards that the pressure could yet cause Becker to crumble.

"As soon as the match got close, he started freaking out," said McNamee, a former Wimbledon doubles champion. "He's his own worst enemy, putting so much pressure on himself."

"He can't win it in that frame of mind, that's clear. As soon as the sets got close, he was a totally different player. If he doesn't deal with it better than he is at the moment, he won't win it. Someone else is going to exploit that."

Becker, who at 17 became the youngest ever and the first unseeded men's champion last year, served 14 aces and 12 double faults, but denied that his nerves were jangling precariously. "Of course there is a lot of pressure. But today it was because

I couldn't find my rhythm on service returns. So of course I got a little nervous out there. I couldn't put the ball in court. When I play like that, I have to try everything I can. I have to fight hard and I get more emotional," he said.

Still, Becker must be thankful he lasted out a hot and sultry week in which nine of the 16 men's seeds vanished, a catalogue of upheavals which began with the opening day defeat of Kevin Curren, Becker's victim in last year's final.

The South African-born American had lost twice in successive Wimbledon rounds to Germans when he bowed in five sets to Eric Jelen.

Then Jimmy Connors crashed to what could be a career-ending loss, clubbed by big-serving fellow-American Robert Seguso in four sets. It was the first time in 15 Wimbledon that Connors, 34 in September, had not reached the last 16.

Three of Sweden's Davis Cup-winning team disappeared — Anders Jarryd, Joakim Nyström and Stefan Edberg, all seeded in the top eight. Jarryd lost to South African Eddie Edwards, Nyström to India's Ramesh Krishnan and Edberg to Miloslav Mecir of Czechoslovakia.

The other seeds to surrender were Ecuador's Andres Gomez, Argentines Martin Jaite and Guillermo Vilas and American Johan Kriek.

## Maradona tops the quotes contest

By Robert Philip  
Reuters

MEXICO CITY — While Diego Maradona was the unanimous winner of the quadrennial World Cup quotes contest, the month-long tournament was rich in priceless gems.

The Argentine captain's winning entry was his description of his highly-dubious opening goal against England: "It was partly the hand of God and partly the head of Maradona."

Maradona also proved himself something of a soothsayer when he said on June 12, four days after Denmark's impressive 6-1 victory over Uruguay: "There is no such thing as this so-called Danish boom. I would play against Denmark tomorrow. The one team I would like to avoid until the final is West Germany. Without doubt, they are the team I most admire."

But just to prove he is fallible, Maradona also reckoned Italy would beat France in the second round. "I'll wager my watch on Italy... it's a gold Cartier."

Danish manager Sepp Piontek filled the runners-up spot with the following: "My passport may be German, but my heart is Danish," on the eve of Denmark's final Group E game against West Germany in Queretaro.

"When I saved Zico's penalty I knew nothing bad could then happen to us," French goalkeeper Joel Bats.

"It's a nightmare, we're going home with empty hands," Brazilian captain Edinho.

"I'm finished with professional coaching, it's too much of a burden," Brazilian coach Tele Santana.

"We were great against a

"You have to understand the Danish mentality. To get the best out of this team you have to promise them a few beers if they play well."

"When they score one goal all they want to do is score another. Every now and then you have to remind the Danish players they must worry a little about defence."

Belgian manager Guy Thys probably just edged home in third place for one beautifully understated question before his team began their penalty shoot-out against Spain in the quarter-finals.

"O.K., who wants to take one?"

Brazil's defeat against France at the same stage was another source of inspiration.

"Destiny plays some tricks. Zico never deserved what happened to him. His brilliant career is now marred by that penalty miss," Brazilian midfielder Socrates.

"When I saved Zico's penalty I knew nothing bad could then happen to us," French goalkeeper Joel Bats.

"It's a nightmare, we're going home with empty hands," Brazilian captain Edinho.

"I'm finished with professional coaching, it's too much of a burden," Brazilian coach Tele Santana.

"We were great against a

great team. It was a game to remember," Brazilian reserve Paulo Roberto Falcão.

Not all was sweetness and light, however.

"All we hope is that they don't send us another stupid referee," Spanish manager Miguel Muñoz discussing the group game against Northern Ireland after Australian referee Chris Bambridge had disallowed an obvious goal against Brazil.

"It's difficult to play in this team," Brazilian striker Casagrande during a training match.

"Perhaps it's difficult because you never listen to instructions," Santana's reply.

"Every time things go wrong Santana picks on me. I have to score 10 goals in every match and I am not capable of doing that," Casagrande.

"There was a murder out on the pitch today and the murderer was a referee," Uruguayan manager Omar Borrás referring to the 40-second sending-off defender Jose Batista against Scotland.

"I thought 'What the hell is going on out there?' It was a debacle and I'm glad we're going home. For Borrás to defend his team, to sit there lying and cheating, is farcical," Scotland manager Alex Ferguson after the ugly 0-0 draw.

## France's 'team of the future' stops Belgium

PUEBLA, Mexico (R) — France, presenting a face for the future, claimed third place in the World Cup when they scored twice in extra time to beat Belgium 4-2 in a lively play-off match Saturday.

France left out Michel Platini and Alain Giresse, the inspiration of their greatest years, and made seven changes from the side beaten 2-0 by West Germany in the semifinals.

The new-look side recovered from the heartbreak of that second successive World Cup semifinal defeat and went one better than in 1982 when they were defeated 3-2 by Poland in the third-place match. They also finished third in 1958.

Belgium appeared to go into the match with the more earnest

ambition, making only one change from the eleven who started the semifinal against Argentina.

Their determination was reflected in a strong start in which they took an 11th-minute lead through Jan Ceulemans.

France hit back twice to lead 2-1 at halftime and although Belgium equalised late in the second half through Nico Claessen, it was France who proved the more durable and sealed their victory in extra time.

Jean-Marc Ferreri and Jean-Pierre Papin scored in the

27th and 43rd minutes for France, but it was Bernardo Genghini a minute before the interval of extra time and Manuel Amoros from the penalty spot four minutes into the second period who finally killed off the Belgian challenge.

Ceulemans gave his side their early lead when he left Amoros and big central defender Yvon Le Roux helplessly in his wake, surged into the penalty area and flicked his shot past goalkeeper Albert Rust, who was making his full international debut after his long sojourn as understudy to Joel Bats.

Jean-Marc Ferreri and Jean-Pierre Papin scored in the

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RAMBO  
"Korkusuz"

Performances: 12:15, 3:15, 5:45, 8:15



## Economy

## Shultz sharpens attack on protectionism

MANILA (USIA) — U.S. Secretary of State Mr. George Shultz issued a stern new warning about the dangers of growing protectionist trends around the world last week as he consulted with the six foreign ministers of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) in Manila.

"We should have no illusions about the common danger we will face if we fail to cooperate," the secretary warned. "Increased protectionism would be destructive for us all."

ASEAN is made up of the Philippines, Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand. Their other consultation partners are Canada, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and the European Community.

Mr. Shultz sharpened his warning even further during a final, joint news conference.

"I believe that the rising protectionist sentiment that we feel in the United States and we observe in many other countries is a threat to our standards of living," to the concept of political freedom and also to our strategic interests, the secretary said. "Therefore, I think it is extremely important that we fight this trend, and fight it hard."

"We don't plan to change our attitude toward protectionism. We're against it. We have been and we're going to continue to be," Mr. Shultz said. "Obviously there are, as you can see, members of our Congress who have a different view, but we intend to fight against that point of view. And we intend to win, but it's going to be tough."

Secretary Shultz said his discussions with the ASEAN ministers were good because "they raised people's consciousness of the problems that are involved, and they give us a sense of mutual reinforcement that we are on the right track in our thinking."

"And they give us an opportunity to point up to each other things that we each may do that will make the political problems of handling this easier, and therefore more likely to succeed," the secretary said.

Mr. Shultz emphasized that "for industrialized and developing countries alike, world economic growth depends heavily on the continued openness of the world trading system."

Mr. Shultz pointed out that "ASEAN clearly benefits from access to our market," noting that the United States has maintained that access "despite strong and growing protectionist pressures from our own domestic industry."

To moderate those pressures while preserving the openness of the U.S. market, he said, the administration is seeking changes in the international multilateral trade arrangements.

The secretary said that long-term economic growth requires a stable and secure peace in which all nations are free from the threat of aggression. He said President Reagan "is determined to build a more stable and constructive relationship with the Soviet Union" and is ready for another summit this year with General Secretary Gorbachev.

Mr. Shultz noted the following developments which are shaping the economic policies of industrialized and developing nations alike:

— There is increasing international consensus that the private sector, operating in a free market and drawing upon individual entrepreneurship, is the engine of sustained, non-inflationary growth.

— There has been a corresponding disillusionment with socialist, planned economies. Developing nations that once pursued state-controlled economic development strategies are now turning to a greater reliance on the market and

international commerce. Just last month, African nations issued an extraordinary document at the United Nations calling for liberalized trade and economic policies. They have observed a simple truth: The countries with the greatest economic advances — and many of them are represented in this room — are those which have taken the greatest advantage of the free market.

— At the same time, there is a better understanding of what indebted developing countries must do to re-order their economies. They must reduce the economic burden of government, expand trade, stimulate growth, and encourage domestic savings and foreign equity investments. The United States is ready to help. At Tokyo, the summit seven endorsed measures to assist these adjustment efforts. These included the Baker plan on Third World debt, stressing far-reaching market-oriented policy reform to establish the economic conditions which can support sustained growth.

— For those countries trying to restart economic growth, particularly those struggling with high debt service burdens, there is good news in the form of lower interest rates. In certain cases, including some ASEAN countries, oil price declines may create near term problems — but on the whole, the drop in oil prices will also have a major positive impact on the world economy.

— There is now a better sense of how the major industrialized nations can pursue mutually supportive macro-economic policies. At Tokyo, the summit seven agreed on measures to sustain future growth and to improve coordination of economic policies. We also agreed upon economic indicators to gauge our progress. Our objective is more effective cooperation in supporting broadly-based economic growth, more open

trade and investment, and greater exchange rate stability.

Finally, there is an emerging recognition that policies of domestic subsidy and protection for agriculture are bad. As the economic declaration put it, "we note with concern that a situation of global structural surplus now exists for some important agricultural products, arising partly from technological improvements, partly from changes in the world market situation, and partly from long-standing policies of domestic subsidy and protection of agriculture in all our countries. This harms the economies of certain developing countries and is likely to aggravate the risk of wider protectionist pressures. This is a problem which we all share and can be dealt with only in cooperation with each other."

He added: The recent growth of the U.S. economy has strengthened a global economic environment capable of supporting these potentially promising developments. The major industrialized countries have recovered from the 1980-1982 world recession at varying rates. But in the United States, administration policies have spurred a solid three year recovery. Fuelled largely by strong investment demand, this recovery has helped, in turn, to stimulate the economies of other nations.

We have, however, experienced unusually large imbalances in our economy during this same period: A heavy net capital inflow, an overly strong dollar, a massive trade deficit, and a large deficit in the U.S. federal budget. They must be corrected if the United States is to maintain the momentum of its economic success, and, in turn, if all of us are to keep the world economy on the path of sustained, non-inflationary growth.

We are already making progress. The Plaza Agreement of last September among the five major industrialized nations has contributed to exchange rate conditions which better reflect economic realities. The Tokyo summit arrangements should lead to improved growth, smaller trade imbalances, and greater stability in exchange rates among the seven major industrialized nations. At home, we are trying to bring discipline to federal spending. Tax reform will encourage investors to make decisions for sound business reasons rather than for tax purposes. And regulatory reform frees resources for more productive activities.

That's good, but not good enough. For industrialized and developing countries alike, world economic growth depends heavily on the continued openness of the world trading system.

President Reagan believes that the best way for nations to correct debt and other problems is by fostering opportunities for growth, not by restricting trade. We are committed to promoting greater fairness and liberalization in international commerce. The president is prepared to resist strong domestic political pressures to keep that commitment. However, our trading partners must also work to reduce their own protectionist practices and demonstrate an equal commitment to more open trade.

At Tokyo, we gained summit seven endorsement of our call for an early beginning of the new multilateral round of trade negotiations in the GATT. We look to the launching of this new round this September at the ministerial meeting in Uruguay. A new GATT round provides an opportunity to improve the rules of liberalized international trade and extend them into new areas — not only covering agriculture, but also services, intellectual property and investment.

## Symposium debates need for stable exchange rates

ZURICH (R) — Is it possible to stabilise foreign exchange rates, if so, at what levels, and who should decide them? Should interest rates be brought down? And who should take the lead in sustaining economic growth?

Speakers on the first day of an international symposium on these questions agreed that a more stable dollar would help trade and industry and relieve one of the key worries facing the world economy.

Inflation seems to have been beaten, but protectionism in trade is mounting, and growth in the three main economies — the United States, Japan and West Germany — has come virtually to a halt, threatening a new recession, they said.

The three-day symposium, which opened Saturday, brings together senior monetary officials, legislators and commercial bankers for an exchange of ideas on steps by the major industrial countries to change their policies in the wake of the Tokyo summit last month.

The United States, Japan, West Germany, Britain and France agreed last September to act jointly to reduce the value of the dollar, a action virtually all speakers saw as a success. The summit, bringing in Italy and Canada as well, decided to take steps jointly to move the world economy ahead.

Mr. Hans Tietmeyer, state secretary of the finance ministry in Bonn and the ranking West German official here, said: "This is not a new system, just a return to the old system we had in the 1970s."

But others saw the events as offering a chance to turn away from what one speaker called

years of "financial anarchy." "The effort is now stalemated," said Mr. Lawrence Kudlow, chief economist of New York investment bankers Bear, Stearns and Company. "There has been no follow-up to Tokyo."

Mr. Yusuke Kashiwagi, chairman of the Bank of Tokyo, said: "We are entering a period of managed floating exchange rates. But there is no clear idea of what constitutes an optimum level."

Dutch Finance Minister H. Onno Ruding pointed to the squabbling between West Germany and the United States as a sign of the dangers in trying to coordinate.

"The U.S. wants Germany to stimulate their economy, but the Germans want the U.S. to cut its budget deficit first," he said.

Japan, with parliamentary elections looming on July 6, was seen as facing special dilemmas in following up the Tokyo summit accords with actions to reduce its trade surplus and stimulate consumption at home. It was partly public reaction to the summit outcome which forced the early poll.

"I believe the political strain we are putting on Japan is acute," said Mr. Shirley Williams, a former Labour Party minister and now president of the British Social Democratic Party.

Mr. Williams urged a five-point programme. It included lower interest rates, a lower U.S. budget deficit,

expansion of the European economies, a world debt conference which was political, not just one of bankers, and correcting trade problems, not least through ending the European Community's massive agricultural surpluses.

Mr. Wolfgang Roth, a West German parliamentarian from the opposition Social Democrats, attacked the Bonn government for failing to stimulate the economy and West Germany's central bank, the Bundesbank, for not answering U.S. calls for lower interest rates.

"The desire for coordination is not as deep as we are led to believe," he said.

Senator Bill Bradley, a New Jersey Democrat who helped set up the symposium said: "We are now agreed that only close coordination among major countries can provide long-term stability. Now we have to go one step further."

For several years the United States had followed a policy of benign neglect regarding the dollar, causing big trade deficits and growing protectionist sentiment, he said. There had been a shift, but countries still needed to decide what course of action to take.

Mr. Bradley posed the question whether the United States should cut its budget deficit, or whether Japan and West Germany should stimulate their economies.

Other countries were drawing the wrong lessons from Japan. Trade surpluses alone were not the ideal way to create growth.

"Countries are hoping to match Japan's growth record and are blocking imports," he said.

## U.S. Congress approves 1987 budget plan

WASHINGTON (USIA) — Congress has given final approval to a compromise fiscal 1987 budget of nearly \$1,000,000 million that complies — at least on paper — with the deficit ceiling imposed by the Gramm-Rudman law.

The budget plan, passed last week, sharply restricts President Reagan's military spending plans and freezes outlays for most domestic programmes in bringing the projected deficit down to \$142,600 million for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1987.

That is just under the \$144,000 million Gramm-Rudman target, and some legislators warned that a combination of changing economic conditions and questionable saving assumed in the budget plan still could boost the actual deficit enough to trigger wide-ranging automatic spending cuts under the law.

Hose and Senate leaders who drafted the budget, restricted by President Reagan's absolute refusal to accept tax increases they considered vital, decided instead to provide a \$4,800 million "contingency fund" in the budget for "unmet critical needs," including more military spending. That fund could be tapped only if the president requested it, and if he provided an acceptable proposal for raising the revenues needed to offset the added spending.

Mr. Larry Speakes, President

Reagan's principal deputy press secretary, said that while the president would withhold judgment on the reserve fund scheme, Mr. Reagan found the overall budget agreement "generally acceptable." But Speakes complained that the plan "cuts too much from defence and international affairs (while it) increases domestic spending by more than the president recommended."

The budget resolution does not have the force of law, and so does not require the president's signature. Rather, it sets an overall framework for spending and revenues that serves as a guide to congressional appropriations committees, which draft legally binding spending plans.

After months of tedious progress on the budget plan and complex negotiations over spending priorities and the need for revenues, the denouement came with surprising speed.

Members of the House-Senate conference committee on the budget accepted the compromise hammered out by senior members in three days of closed-door meetings.

The measure was rushed to the full House, which suspended its normal procedures and passed it immediately, by a 333-43 vote. From there it was whisked to the Senate, which gave its assent by an unrecorded voice vote soon after midnight, with only four members

present — and just in time to dispose of the issue before Congress left for its two-week 4th of July recess.

The resolution calls for \$995,000 million in outlays, or actual spending, offset by \$852,400 million in revenues, to produce the projected \$142,600 deficit in the 1987 fiscal year.

In the key area of defence, the approved budget plan comes close to splitting the difference between conflicting Senate and House versions in terms of both actual projected outlays and budget authority — funds newly authorised but not necessarily all spent during the year.

Defence budget authority is pegged at about \$292,000 million — roughly halfway between about \$285,000 million provided in the initial House budget proposal and almost \$301,000 million provided in the Senate plan.

All those figures are much lower than the amount sought by the president — more than \$320,000 million. But the level decided on is higher than the roughly \$286,000 million provided in the current 1986 fiscal

year, though probably not by enough to avoid inflation. It could be supplemented by up to about two-thirds of the "contingency fund."

Defence outlays would rise to about \$279,000 million in 1987 from about \$267,000 million this year. Mr. Reagan's budget request, as restated by the Congressional Budget Office in February, was for almost \$297,000 million.

The congressional plan would cut outlays for international affairs, the other presidential priority mentioned in Mr. Speakes' statement, from about \$17,100 million in 1986 to about \$14,000 million in 1987. Mr. Reagan sought \$16,500 million for the category.

U.S. foreign aid programmes, a major component, would be cut by about 10 per cent from freeze levels imposed in 1986.

On the domestic side, the budget provides for continuation of nearly all 44 programmes the Reagan administration sought to terminate. But funding for most of them would be reduced.

Whether the budget plan is

adequate to avoid automatic cuts in both defence and domestic programmes will become clear in August, when the Congressional Budget Office and the administration's Office of Management and Budget jointly estimate the likely deficit as based on then-current policies.

The automatic cuts, which no one wants to occur, would be triggered if the estimate deficit is more than \$10,000 million above the \$144,000 million ceiling for the year.

Congressional experts, including House Budget Committee Chairman William Gray and Senate Budget Committee Chairman Pete Domenici, have wondered out loud whether the plan adopted provides enough of a cushion.

The Gramm-Rudman law was adopted last year, in an effort to provide some discipline over surging federal budget deficits. Superimposed on the congressional budget process, it mandates year-by-year reductions in annual deficits, culminating in achievement of a balanced budget in 1991.

PARIS — The impact of the Chernobyl disaster on nuclear power programmes, together with effects of lower oil prices, could accelerate Western industrialised countries dependence on oil imports, an International Energy Agency (IEA) official said Monday.

Mr. David Jones, director for long-term cooperation, said the IEA's 1985 report on energy policies and programmes, published Monday, already lowered its projection for the growth of nuclear power generating capacity between now and the year 2000.

It also looked at the impact of continuing low oil prices.

The report was completed before the April 26 accident at the Soviet nuclear power plant at Chernobyl and the very sharp drop in world oil prices. Mr. Jones told journalists the process of rising demand causing tighter energy supplies by 2000, described in the review, could now be swifter.

In the report, nuclear generating capacity in 2000 was projected to be 62.5 billion watts

more than the total capacity of 232.1 billion watts currently operating or under construction. The 1984 review had put the increase at 88.3 billion watts.

Some of the projected capacity was at risk for a variety of reasons, the report said without elaborating.

Increased fears over the safety of nuclear power in the wake of Chernobyl could lead to even greater cuts in nuclear programme in some of the 21 IEA member states although Mr. Jones said it was too early to estimate the impact.

Another major factor was the dramatic slide in oil prices this year, far beyond that seen before the report was completed.

The IEA groups 21 industrialised countries which work together to coordinate policies on energy supply and demand.

The report projected an average annual rise in IEA energy requirements of 1.9 per cent per year to 1990, then 1.4 per cent per year to 2000.

Mr. Jones said: "My personal hunch is that total energy demand

will rise rather more than was expected last year."

The report said that if oil prices stayed low, economic growth would be faster than expected, pushing up energy demand. Cheap prices could encourage investment in energy conservation, although the overall investment climate would be better.

Low prices could also hamper the move away from oil to other energy sources and endanger future IEA supplies by depressing oil and gas exploration.

Mr. Jones could not say precisely what the IEA saw as "low" oil prices but said that when projections were made in 1985 prices were above \$20 a barrel. Now prices of oil imported into IEA countries were closer to \$15.

The report said electricity demand and production were expected to grow faster than any other energy form and the electricity sector would play a major role in reducing the oil dependence of IEA countries. It expected the bulk of higher requirements to come from coal and nuclear power.

**THE Daily Crossword** by John O'Brien

ACROSS  
1 Follow  
10 Young salmon  
14 Young lover  
15 Ye — a Shogun  
16 One's wife  
17 Improve  
18 Deck  
19 Seaside  
20 Bridge type  
22 Support  
23 Expiate  
24 — de camp  
25 Sweet potato  
27 — net (supplements)  
28 Huge  
32 Tropical  
33 Ages  
35 Adds sugar to  
36 Wild or  
37 Exhibited  
38 The Outer Sod  
40 Norm  
42 Peel in the  
43 Gemlike  
44 Ail, ail  
46 Neither Rep.  
47 Move briefly  
48 One, rivet  
51 Skids  
54 Obscure  
57 Emulation  
58 Plaster  
59 Ship  
60 Insect  
61 "The bird"  
62 Vase  
63 Faculty  
64 Argot  
65 Stone slab

DOWN  
2 Piece of land  
3 — a cl  
4 Cane  
5 Laid  
6 Bears  
7 Vehicles for  
8 — a  
9 Robin Hood  
10 Little  
11 Budman  
12 Howlmost  
13 Enthralled  
14 Gilding  
15 Spout Fr.  
16 Free  
18 Early labor  
19 org.  
20 Roman emperor  
21 Cut quickly  
22 Early slave  
23 Anne Oldrey  
24 Against pret.  
25 Allow use  
26 Layn component  
27 Mooking  
28 Gainsborough  
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Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

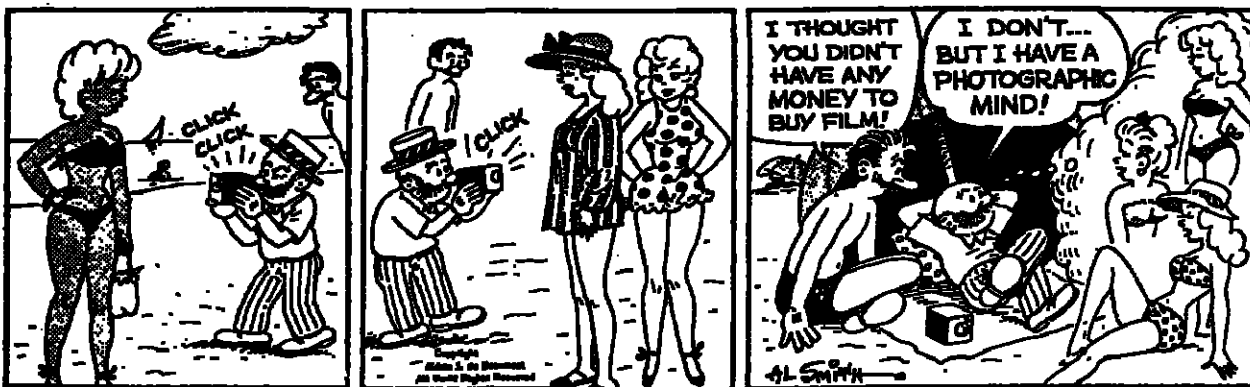
SHOP ALIAS PINNED  
CICCA RUFFLE AROSE  
ORAL PUNISHMENT  
RALLIE PRETENDER  
FRASER FRONT  
ADDS VET PRO  
WINDERMERE REAR  
ROUES ART MERGE  
ARIS WINDERMERE  
PAIS PAIS PAIS  
TERRISE MIGRATE  
IMPROVED DIALS  
PHEUP ANTE DENT  
CERIL CHAIN ERSE  
MORRIS ELSIE SITER

47 Mistle's companion  
51 White  
52 Food fish  
53 Time periods  
55 Passport  
56 Permit  
58 Landed

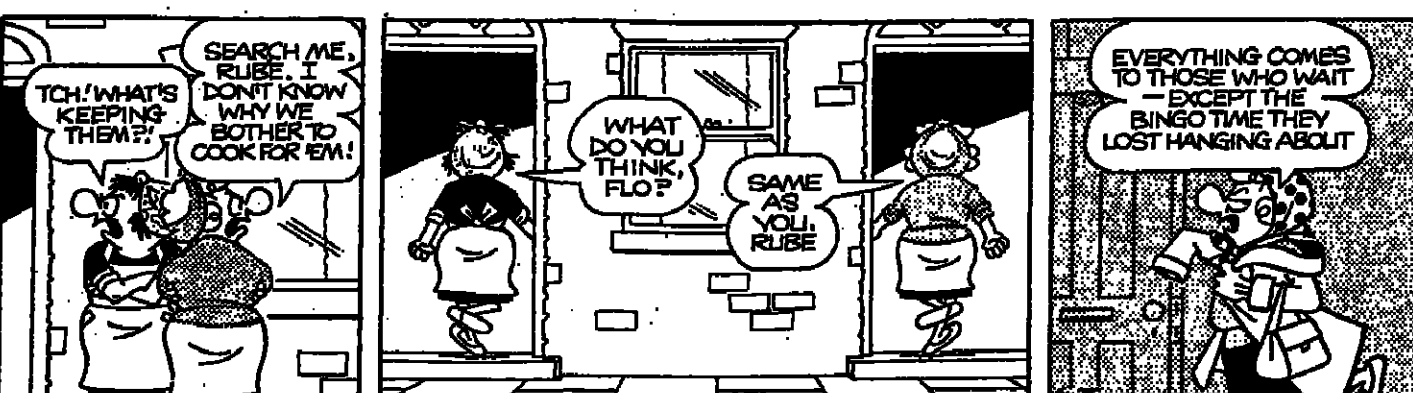
## Peanuts



## Mutt 'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp



**JUMBLE.** THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NALBA  
DAAGE  
HUNGEO  
THALIG

ANSWER: AN "XXXXXXXXXX" ONE

Yesterday's Jumble: FROZE AXIOM BUTLER SCURRY

Answer: What a man who tries to act like a tough cookie often does when push comes to shove — CRUMBLES



# Reagan convinced Soviet leader wants summit meeting

Pravda: U.S. president pressured to take soft tone

PARIS (R) — President Ronald Reagan said in an interview published Sunday he believed Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev wanted a new summit meeting and the only problem was setting a date.

"I really believe that he (Gorbachev) wants a meeting. Obviously I want one too. So now it is just the problem of the date that must be agreed on," Mr. Reagan told the weekly magazine *Le Point*.

The two leaders agreed at their first meeting in Geneva to meet again this year in the United States. But Moscow called off a preparatory session at Foreign Minister level after the April U.S. bombing of Libya.

Mr. Reagan's comments came in sharp contrast to expressions of frustration from Secretary of State George Shultz over the Kremlin's failure to set a new date for him to meet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze.

Mr. Reagan rejected a suggestion that the summit should take place in Paris to get round

any reluctance on Mr. Gorbachev's part to come to the United States.

"We agreed on the fact that the second meeting would be here, in the United States, and the third in Moscow. I think we should stick to this agreement," Mr. Reagan told *Le Point*.

The interview was given in the run-up to this week's centenary celebrations in New York for the Statue of Liberty — a gift from France — which will be attended by President Francois Mitterrand.

Asked about the bombing raid on Libya, for which France refused to grant overflying rights, Mr. Reagan denied that Washington had failed to consult Paris on the advisability of the strike.

"For the record, you should know that we consulted the

French government before beginning our self-defence action against Libya," he said.

The French move forced British-based F-111 bombers to take a long detour over the Atlantic and lead to a brief row which both sides agreed to bury at the Western summit in Tokyo in May.

In Moscow the Soviet Communist Party newspaper *Pravda* Sunday said pressure on Washington to take active steps on arms control issues forced U.S. President Reagan to adopt a conciliatory tone in a recent speech.

In a commentary on Mr. Reagan's June 19 speech in Glassboro, New Jersey, *Pravda* quoted him as saying he believed an atmosphere for serious discussion on arms control could now exist and it was time not just to talk, but to take action.

*Pravda* said both the negative reaction in Western Europe to Mr. Reagan's decision to stop

observing the SALT-2 Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty and domestic protest against his Strategic Defence Initiative were factors in the "softness" of his tone.

"Such statements could only be welcomed if they were reinforced with practical actions toward peace," it said. "But the fact is that it is impossible to find even indications of such action in the policy of the current administration."

In the present international political climate, it added, Mr. Reagan could not continue to simply fend off Soviet arms control initiatives. But the tone of his speech did not mean Washington intended to change its military policy.

Pointing to last week's test of a British nuclear device in Nevada as an example, *Pravda* said millions of people awaiting real steps toward peace could not agree with such developments and as a result were turning their hopes toward Moscow.



George Shultz

## Shultz frustrated over Soviet failure to set date for talks

PALO ALTO, California (R) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has again expressed his frustration that the Soviet Union had not set a date for a meeting of foreign ministers to prepare for a second summit.

He said Washington still wanted the meeting, which was agreed upon at last November's Geneva summit meeting between President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, who he said, had proposed "an enriched dialogue at various levels."

"It is important that this channel of negotiations in Geneva be honoured," he said.

Moscow postponed a meeting between Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze — to lay the groundwork for a second summit in Washington — after the U.S. bombing raid on Libya in April.

"It takes two to have a meeting and if they don't want to have a meeting there is nothing we can do about it," Mr. Shultz told reporters aboard his plane on the way home from a week-long visit to Asia.

"We are ready to have a meeting at a mutually convenient time and the ball is in their court, but I can't predict what they are going to do," he said.

Moscow has said a new summit would be pointless unless it led to concrete progress in improving relations, especially in advancing arms talks under way in Geneva.

Mr. Shultz also complained that Moscow was asking for too quick a response from Washington to its latest arms proposals at Geneva, which Mr. Reagan has said were positive.

Under the proposals, Moscow would reduce its arsenal of strategic nuclear weapons if the United States restricted research on its "Star Wars" missile defence system and if it agreed to abide by the SALT-2 arms limitation treaty for at least 15 years.

Mr. Reagan has said he would abandon the unratified treaty later this year.

"The Soviets have a pattern of having a U.S. proposal on the table, or a counter-proposal, and after a lengthy period putting something on the table and saying the next day they are impatient for a U.S. response," Mr. Shultz said.

"They have just barely put this (latest) proposal on the table," he added.

## European ministers to discuss Eureka

LONDON (R) — Forty ministers from 18 countries meet here Monday in an effort to speed up the Eureka high technology drive, billed as Western Europe's civilian answer to President Reagan's "Star Wars" programme.

Eureka, launched last year on the initiative of French President Francois Mitterrand, is aimed at stimulating European industrial capacity for advanced technology and improving multi-national collaboration on high-technology programmes.

The ministers will inspect a list of over 100 new projects and are expected to approve a large number.

They are also expected to name Brussels as the site of a small Eureka permanent secretariat.

Originally put forward as a European reply to the U.S. Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI), popularly called Star Wars, Eureka lost some of its initial drive when Britain, West Germany and most other countries refused to follow France's lead in pledging government funds for the effort.

Britain and West Germany have now formally joined SDI and major companies in several other countries including France are anxious to win research contracts in the massively-funded U.S. programme. Eureka has thus taken even more of a back seat, according to British analysts.

The Reagan administration plans to spend \$26 billion on SDI

and expects many of the technological breakthroughs achieved in the programme to have civilian applications.

There are no figures for the amount of funding that could eventually be committed to Eureka, but even optimistic forecasts do not see it exceeding \$6 billion.

To be included in Eureka, projects must fall into one of 11 defined areas — robots, lasers, transport, computers, biotechnology, environmental protection, education, energy, telecommunications, broadcasting and new materials.

They must involve cooperation between two or more participating nations and be open to others to join.

The 18 countries involved include all 12 members of the European Community, plus Sweden, Norway, Finland, Austria, Turkey and Switzerland.

The original spur behind the programme was the fear that Western Europe was being left behind by Japan and the United States in the race to develop high technology industries.

Since 1972, Europe's high-technology output has consistently grown by less than five per cent a year, compared to 7.6 per cent in the U.S. and 14 per cent in Japan.

But European collaborative projects have had mixed success in the past.

## Pope to visit Colombia

VATICAN CITY (R) — Pope John Paul leaves on Tuesday for a week-long trip to Colombia, a country hard hit by one of the worst natural disasters of the century and guerrilla violence.

The 66-year-old Pope, making his 30th trip abroad and his seventh to Latin America since his election in 1978, will visit 11 Colombian cities and deliver some 30 addresses as part of a gruelling schedule that has become common for his tours.

More than 90 per cent of Colombia's population of 28 million is Catholic and like all countries in Latin America, a region with the world's largest concentration of Catholics, the future of Colombia is very important to the church.

The Pope goes to Colombia while the country still lives in the memory of what one Vatican official called "the two great tragedies" of last November: The eruption of the Nevado Del Ruiz volcano and the guerrilla siege of the Bogota Justice Palace.

He will visit the vast dusty mud flat that was once the city of Armero, buried last November 13 when the volcano unleashed a fury of mud and rocks down its flanks. An estimated 23,000 people were killed in the disaster.

The Pontiff wants to pay homage to these victims during a brief ceremony on July 6, likely to be highlighted by his one-week stay. In Bogota, the Pope is expected to pray for the 100 people who died in the Justice Palace siege the week before the Nevado Del Ruiz erupted.

The Vatican said last week it had received a letter from Colombian guerrilla groups

announcing a ceasefire for the duration of the Pope's trip but did not give details.

Vatican officials said the Pope will not meet guerrilla leaders despite a request from one of the groups for the Pope to mediate between them and the government. The request came from the M-19 which was responsible for the Justice Palace takeover.

As in other Latin American countries plagued by guerrilla activity the Pope has visited, the Pontiff is expected to condemn violence and appeal for dialogue to resolve differences.

Another theme the Pope is also expected to touch on during his trip is the country's massive cocaine trafficking.

In 1984 the government of President Belisario Betancur began a "war without quarter" to crack down on cocaine trafficking. But there have been recent signs that the effort is faltering. U.S. officials say Colombia remains the source of most of the world's cocaine.

The Pope will use the trip to Colombia to speak out on various problems affecting Latin America, including poverty, violence, foreign debt, human rights abuses and threats to the church by atheist ideologies.

"He will be addressing the problems of Colombia but the Pope speaks in broader terms. So when he speaks of violence and other problems what he says is applicable to all Latin America," Monsignor Dario Munera Velez, a Colombian in the Vatican's Justice and Peace Commission, told reporters.

## Punjab braces for Hindu protests

NEW DELHI (R) — Anger rose in Punjab Sunday after security forces hunting extremists raided a Sikh Shrine and militant Hindus pressed ahead with a call for a protest strike in the crisis-racked north Indian state.

The moderate Sikh Temples Management Committee strongly protested at the detention of 17 Sikhs after police and paramilitary troops raided a prominent shrine in Tarn Taran town, 25 kilometres from the holy city of Amritsar.

The Press Trust of India (PTI) quoted committee secretary Bhan Singh as saying temple staff were manhandled during the unjustified raid late on Friday night.

A senior police official told Reuters tension also mounted in Amritsar. An indefinite curfew was reimposed there on Thursday after communal violence when a Sikh preacher was shot dead by paramilitary troops in a nearby village.

He said the situation worsened when security forces opened fire at a crowd of angry Sikh villagers blocking roads in protest against the preacher's death, wounding two people.

Security was stepped up across the state after leaders of the hardline Hindu Shiv Sena group rejected appeals by government and opposition politicians to call off a strike Monday to protest against a wave of Sikh extremist attacks.

At least 92 people have died so far this month in Punjab in violence triggered by the extremist campaign for an independent Sikh nation called Khalistan (land of the pure) and clashes between majority Sikhs and minority Hindus.

Shiv Sena leaders Ramakant Jalota and S.K. Sarwal said Saturday the strike was called to back demands for stronger action

by Punjab's moderate Sikh community to curb unrest.

They ignored warnings by Chief Minister Surjit Singh Barnala and opposition politicians that the strike would cause unnecessary provocation and stoke the Hindu-Sikh flare-up.

In a setback to the Hindu leaders, traders in the Hindu-dominated industrial city Ludhiana decided at a meeting Saturday not to take part in the strike.

PTI quoted Punjab Police Chief Julio Ribeiro as warning that authorities would crack down on any violence during the strike.

In a sign of growing unrest among Hindus who have fled Punjab to neighbouring states over the past two months, police in New Delhi Saturday arrested 10 people after about 100 Hindu refugees tried to stage a protest demonstration and blocked traffic in the Indian capital.

## 10 die in continued Sri Lankan clashes

COLOMBO (R) — At least 10 people were killed in separate clashes between troops and Tamil guerrillas in Sri Lanka despite a peace plan offered by President Junius Jayewardene.

A military spokesman said two soldiers and a civilian driver died when a guerrilla landmine blasted a van in an army convoy at Kitulottuwa in eastern Trincomalee Saturday. A soldier was also wounded.

The spokesman said seven guerrillas were killed and a soldier wounded in a battle with security forces in Jaffna district, stronghold of the rebels.

The clash occurred after guerrillas from the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) blasted a bridge and a small culvert on the main Jaffna-Colombo Road, making it impassable.

LTTE is the biggest of five main guerrilla organisations fighting to set up an independent state for minority Tamils in the northern and eastern areas where most of them live.

The spokesman said guerrillas also attacked a military camp Saturday at Nawatkuli, about seven kilometres from Jaffna, with mortars and small arms. Two rebels were wounded as security forces repulsed them.

The clashes occurred as Tamil separatist groups based in the southern Indian city Madras studied a plan unveiled earlier this week by Mr. Jayewardene aimed at ending the conflict between the majority Sinhalese and Tamils.

The dispute has claimed more than 3,000 lives in the past three years.

India, which is mediating between the Sri Lankan government and the Tamils, said it had passed the plan to the separatists.

The plan envisages the devolution of power to elected councils that would be set up in the island's nine provinces.

The independent Weekend newspaper reported Sunday that unidentified aircraft had been sighted over Jaffna on four days earlier this month and the authorities were conducting inquiries. Military sources declined comment.

## Gandhi boosts support in parliamentary elections

NEW DELHI (R) — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's flagging political fortunes have been boosted by successes scored by his Congress (I) Party in elections to parliament's Upper House.

The party won all of the 30 seats it contested Saturday, including one in Punjab where it fought off a stiff challenge from Sikh militants.

The 15 other seats at stake in the Upper House, whose members are elected by India's state assemblies, were split between seven other national or regional parties.

Congress (I) maintained its total of 152 seats in the 244-seat Rajya Sabha despite fears that growing dissidence within the party might lead to covert support for opposition candidates.

In the last partial Upper House elections three months ago, Congress (I) won only five of 12 seats it contested. The setback followed a string of by-election losses.

The party won a record four-fifths majority in the Lower House, the Lok Sabha, in general elections in December 1984, but

opposition groups rule nine of the country's 22 states.

Mr. Gandhi's most significant victory Saturday was in Punjab, where Congress (I) candidate H.S. Hanspal defeated former policeman Simranjit Singh Mann who is in jail on sedition charges.

Mann was supported by Sikh separatists and hardliners who have broken away from the state's ruling moderate Sikh Akali Dal Party.

Akali Dal candidate Jagjit Singh Aurora, a former general who led Indian Troops when New Delhi intervened to help Bangladesh in its 1971 war of independence from Pakistan, also won an easy victory.

The victory of Aurora, who heads the Sikh forum, a moderate watchdog organisation, strengthened the position of Punjab Chief Minister Surjit Singh Barnala.

Mr. Barnala's Akali Dal Party was reduced to a minority of 47 seats in the 117-seat state assembly after the hardliners split away last month.

## New leaders charged with unifying Yugoslavia

BELGRADE (R) — Yugoslavia's new Communist Party leaders have been charged with unifying an increasingly fragmented nation faced with soaring inflation, and a \$20 billion debt.

The 165-seat Central Committee of the Yugoslav party chose a substantially new leadership Saturday, with only six members keeping their posts in the 23-seat party presidency.

The new party President Milenko Renovic, of the republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, called for greater cohesion and a crackdown on nationalism and separatism.

Yugoslavia comprises a delicate balance of Serbs, Croats, Slovenes, Macedonians, Muslims and ethnic Albanians among whom nationalist friction has increased in recent years.

Officials said the party's congress, which ended here Saturday, had seen some of the fiercest self criticism in the history of the Communist movement.

But many congress delegates openly complained that it stopped short of calling to account those responsible for Yugoslavia's economic low-flops.

One delegate blasted Yugoslavia's economic catastrophic investment mistakes, saying that when everything crumbled there were always leaders around to protect the culprits.

Secret elections to the Central Committee brought in 50 already well-established politicians but many new and younger faces as well. Many well known politicians such as Mitja Ribicic, Dragoslav Markovic and former Prime Minister Milka Planinc, took a fall, ushering in the way for younger faces such as the high-profile Croatian hard-liner Stipe Suvar.

Suvar, a fierce opponent of nationalism and dissidents of all colours, said new faces would not necessarily be freer from dogmatism than veterans.

Nine resolutions passed by the congress addressed some of Yugoslavia's gravest woes but some analysts said policies on ethnic tensions in the autonomous Kosovo province and on the dismal economy offered nothing more than generalised promises.

The congress ignored delegates who called for drastic changes in the resolutions that would seriously affect the country's future course of development.

**GOVERN BRIDGE**

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SEARBY  
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**CUT OFF THE RUFF**

Both vulnerable. North deals.

**NORTH**  
♠ 3  
♥ A Q J 6 4 2  
♦ 8 3  
♣ K J 9 5

**EAST**  
♠ A 7 5  
♥ K 9 8  
♦ J 9 6  
♣ Q 7 4 2

**SOUTH**  
♠ K Q J 10 9 6 2  
♥ 10 5  
♦ K  
♣ 10 6 3

The bidding:  
North East South West  
1 ♣ 3 ♦ 4 ♠ Pass  
Pass Pass  
Opening lead: Six of ♠.

The first entry in Royal Viking Line's "Player of the Year" competition is Michel Perron, the latest in a long line of brilliant players who have kept France among the great bridge powers. He first represented France in 1978, and in the 1984 World Team Olympiad, his nearly error-free performance impressed the cognoscenti.

Perron suggests that, when you have more than one line of play available to make your contract, you should consider what the defenders are doing. A clue to the

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